The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW

Waltham Watch

"CHRONOGRAPH."

THE BEST WATCH NOW IN THE MARKET FOR GENERAL USE.

SOLD IN GOLD CASES ONLY

FOURTEEN AND EIGHTEEN CARAT FINE.

Quality Stamped and GUARANTEED by the Company.

THIS WATCH IS OF MEDIUM SIZE, AND MADE TO INDICATE AND REGISTER THE FIFTH SECOND.

By new inventions and the application of American Machinery, the AMERICAN WATCH CO. has so simplified the manufacture of these Watches as to greatly reduce their cost, and they can now be obtained at prices which make them the MOST DESIRABLE time-piece for all classes of watch wearers.

For Sale by all First-Class Jewelers.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

Parlor Furniture,

Rich in Style and of Superior Quality.

To make room for New Patterns a few desirable Parlor Suits are being disposed of at considerably less than cost.

MRS. LANGTRY

PLAQUE, a beautiful full-length picture in 13 colors. LONGFELLOW PALETTES, and more than sixty choice subjects. Everybody wants a collection of them. Send 25 cents for three; $1.00 for 12; $7.00 a hundred.

CHAPIN'S ART NOVELTIES.
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

THE MILDPOWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years. Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician. The only **Simple, Safe, and Sure** Medicines for the people.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	$ .25
2.	**Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	**Crying Colic**, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	**Diarrhea** of Children or Adults	.25
5.	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6.	**Cholera Morbus**, Vomiting	.25
7.	**Coughs**, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	**Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10.	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**	.25
12.	**Whites**, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	**Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	**Fever and Ague**, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	**Piles**, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	**Whooping Cough**, violent coughs	.50
24.	**General Debility**, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28.	**Nervous Debility**	1.00
30.	**Urinary Weakness**, Wetting the Bed	.50
32.	**Disease of the Heart**, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Address Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton-st., New York.

An Investment Security!

THE UNITED STATES CATTLE-RAISING COMPANY owning, all paid for, and clear, the famous BELL RANCH, SAN MIGUEL CO., NEW MEXICO, established twelve years ago, comprising nearly 700,000 ACRES of well-watered grazing-lands in one body, with 20,000 HEAD BROOD CATTLE, (progeny original herd of 1,400 head), offers 5,000 SHARES OF TREASURY STOCK at par ($100), the proceeds to purchase additional Stock Cattle, the object being to found the greatest cattle-raising enterprise in the world.

25 PER CENTUM PER ANNUM is a safe estimate on the present basis.

Quarterly statements made to all Shareholders of record from the New York Office.

Subscriptions received in sums of $100 and upwards. No commissions nor discount allowed.

For plans of operations and other particulars send for Circular.

C. FULTON, Secretary,
Room 22, 29 Wall-st., New York City.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture.

THOMAS CHANNEL.
56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Proposals for Water-Pipe.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Village Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, will receive up to 5 o'clock p. m. of Monday, November 6, A. D. 1882, at his office in the Village Hall, sealed proposals for furnishing three and one-half (3½) miles more or less of cast-iron water supply-pipe of sixteen (16) inches internal diameter and a weight of 129 pounds per lineal foot, to be laid on Oglesby-av., Seventy-first-st., and Railroad-av., from the Hyde Park Water-Works to South Chicago, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Village Engineer.

Bids will also be received at the same time and place for laying said pipe.

Bids for furnishing and laying to be separate, and plainly marked on the outside. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five hundred ($500) dollars; and the village reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment for said work to be made in certificates drawn against said Water-Pipe Fund, Special, No. 111, on the back of which said certificates the village shall be released from all liability.

EDWARD W. HENRICKS,
Village of Hyde Park. Village Clerk.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S

Schools for Dancing.

South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side—506 Madison-st.
Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen.
Write for catalogue. Residence, 128 24th-st.

WINTER HOME SCHOOL,
Near COLUMBIA, S. C.

This School is established on plan of the European Home Schools. Resident French, English, and German Governesses. Special courses of study given. The climate is particularly adapted to young girls who cannot pass the winter at the North. Highest references. Address Mrs. MARY PRESTON DARBY, P. O. Box 13, Columbia, South Carolina.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

BOARD AND TUITION $150 TO $200 A year. Address Female Seminary, Haddonfield, N.J.

TO CAPITALISTS.

For sale—An English gentleman declining business will sell a valuable tract of land and lake in Canada; extensive ice-house on shore; 10,000 tons capacity; tramways, piers, etc., in complete order, and house now filled with ice; convenient for shipment at low cost; price low and terms easy. Parties desiring to enter ice business will find this an exceptional opportunity. Apply to or address JEROME CARTY, Record Building, Philadelphia.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Carry the largest stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE WORLD.

All qualities, from the finest made down to the lowest-priced goods consistent with durability, will be found in unequaled varieties in their stock.

Economical buyers will do well to inspect their displays of

Underwear,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neckwear,
Handk'fs,
Suspenders,
Shirts, &c.

Shirts "To Order" a Specialty.

MAGNETIC GIRDLE
FOR MEN.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,
218 State-st., Chicago.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Parlor Suits!

We offer BARGAINS in ODD-PIECE SUITS, all NEW goods of EXCLUSIVE designs. A fine stock of RICH and MEDIUM FABRICS from which to select Coverings.

Hildreth & Co.,
221 and 223 State-st.

To the Ladies.

The production of SELECT STYLES of over-garments for LADIES from woolen fabrics is a want long felt in Chicago and vicinity. It being directly within our province to supply this want, we have decided to make it a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business. We have a large variety of NEW and STYLISH modes, together with a specially choice assortment of select fabrics, from which to produce garments for Ladies and Misses unequaled for grace and comfort to the wearer, such as are not obtainable in the West. Inspection invited.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
TAILORS,
161 AND 163 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY

In the heart of the City's Commerce.

The Finest Dock Property on the South Branch.

The premises now occupied by the United States Rolling Stock Company, being a tract of nearly 12 acres at Blue Island-av., Hoyne-av., and Robey-st., having a dock frontage of about 1,900 feet, is offered for sale. Has the best of railroad connection. Possession given May 1, 1883. Apply to

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
170 Dearborn-st., N. W. cor. Monroe.

To Loan.

Money to loan at current rates on city property in sums to suit above $2,000.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

GLASS SHADES.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
50 Madison-st.

60° Sulphuric Acid

At 65 cents per Hundred Pounds.

La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co.

FIGS New Figs, New Nuts, New French Fruits Glace, Jordan Almonds, &c. November 1 opening of our Department of Fine Confectionery.

TAYLOR'S,
7 Clark-st.
Branch—33 Madison-st.

CUTLERY Of the highest grade, Pocket and Table. Razors, Scissors, Tailor Shears, &c. Rogers' "A 1" and Triple-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

QUININE PILLS. Pure Quinine and Full weight—all sizes—by dozen or hundred—made and coated by ourselves. By mail if desired. **BUCK & RAYNER.**

THE LADIES!

If there is anything in the world that all classes of men feel an interest in, it is the happiness and health of their mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts. We cannot do too much for those who nursed us in infancy, cared for us in childhood, were our companions in youth, and cheered and solaced us when we arrived at man's estate. We know that our girls, now women, are subject to many complaints which we of the sterner sex are free from, and if there is a remedy which will relieve their ills, comfort them when suffering, or make their life a pathway of roses, we want it. Such a remedy has been found in Brown's Iron Bitters. It being a true tonic, is a remedy for all the weaknesses and complaints to which our female friends are subject.

Under the use of Brown's Iron Bitters the blood becomes richer, the digestive and other organs are made strong, and perform their natural functions readily and without pain, all decay seems to be immediately checked, and the progress of the disease arrested, the pulse becomes fuller and stronger, the lips red and the cheeks rosy, the temperture of the body increased and more uniform, the action of the heart regular, and the muscular strength greatly invigorated.

It has helped many, who testify to its merits, and among them are ladies who live here in our midst. The statements of a few are appended:

John McGill, 752 Herrman-st., says: "A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters cured my wife of continual headache."

Mrs. Melissa Damom, 165 West Indiana-av., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has proved itself to be the best tonic I ever used."

Miss Lentz, of 35 Gardner-st., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters restored my appetite when I was suffering from dyspepsia."

Mrs. Marie Sarson, 168 West Indiana-av., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters in dyspepsia; it is the best remedy I ever tried."

Miss Martha Beirns, 749 West Twenty-first-st., says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters and it has done me a great deal of good."

Mrs. Christine Soderstrom, 262 West Indiana-av., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of dyspepsia after I had tried everything else in vain."

Mary Greenfield, Gallatia, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters completely cured me of nervousness, constipation, and general debility."

Mrs. Petrea Sundley, 158 North Green-st., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and for my blood and found it to be just what it is represented to be."

Miss Anna Tuft, 48 Harrison-st., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters completely cured me of nervousness, after suffering for years."

Mrs. Martha Ashby, Bloomington, says: "An attack of heart disease left me very weak. Brown's Iron Bitters restored my strength."

Alice Hogan, 581 Blue Island-av., says: "I have been taking Brown's Iron Bitters and find it does me a great deal of good."

Mrs. Hannah Tronson, Chicago, says: "I gave Brown's Iron Bitters to my two children as a tonic after they had suffered with scarlet fever, and it restored their strength."

D. F. Morgan, of Clay City, writes his wife was subject to attacks of sick and nervous headache, and was entirely cured by Brown's Iron Bitters."

Mrs. F. Cada, 740 Twentieth-st., says: "I have tried everything for neuralgia, and nothing relieved me but Brown's Iron Bitters."

Mrs. Lyons, of 628 Twenty-first-st., says that she knows that Brown's Iron Bitters is a good purifier of the blood.

Brown's Iron Bitters is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fever, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, malaria, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. A tablespoonful after meals will remove all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, belching, heat in the stomach, heartburn, liver complaint, etc. Get the genuine, for sale by all druggists at $1 a bottle.

POLITICAL.

A Sorry Condition of Affairs in the Cairo Congressional District.

Capt. Thomas in Close Quarters, but Likely to Pull Through.

Montgomery Blair's Novel Plan of Electioneering Among the Colored Men.

Hubbell Claims One Hundred and Eighty-seven Republicans in the Next House.

Kansas Prohibitionists Alarmed—The Ohio Folly—Fusion in Michigan—In General.

ILLINOIS.

THE RACE IN RANDOLPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHESTER, Ill., Oct. 28.—The race for Congress in the Twentieth District has exceeded in point of spirit anything short of a Presidential campaign. Capt. Thomas has made the canvass of the principal towns and cities, has visited the county fairs, and has made a great many speeches. The Republicans claim an easy victory, and the leading Democrats acknowledge that they have nominated a very weak man, and are feeling very blue. They claim that if Hartzell or Campbell had been placed in nomination, instead of W. K. Murphy, who is hardly known outside of Pinckneyville, the Democratic rooster might have had a chance to crow. It is conceded by those who are personally acquainted with Murphy that he has more money than fitness for the office, and that his name was pushed on the Democratic Convention by men who carried wads of money, not their own, in their pockets. It has been demonstrated that "the boys" must have their liquor, or they will make an entire failure of that old guerrilla yell they learned during the War. Capt. Thomas is very quietly conducting his canvass, making friends wherever he goes and leaving a good impression behind him.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 28.—Political matters in this district, to put it mildly, are badly mixed. The prospect for a Republican triumph in the Congressional contest is not flattering. There is no choking down the fact that the widespread dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the party at the result of the Cairo Republican Convention was real and bona fide. But, bitter and deep as it was, a different course on the part of the Hon. J. R. Thomas might have done much to heal up the breaches and present a solid front. Kindness and conciliatory measures became Capt. Thomas towards those who opposed him; instead of such a course, he and his supporters preferred the attitude of defiance and independence, and thus he allowed the antagonism there manifested to go home and spread among the voters. The consequence has been that a spirit of indifference has sprung up all over the district. There was

NO ENTHUSIASM FOR THE PARTY

or its principles. In some of the counties which have Republican majorities, the party became involved in wrangles and disputes. Independent Republican candidates took the field against the regular nominees for county offices, Republican papers in the district openly attacked his record, public and private, others maintained a stolid indifference toward him, while others covertly reflected upon the way in which he received the nomination. Hence, instead of fostering a spirit of enthusiasm for him and the party, as the day of election approaches there is nothing but party confusion and disorder. The prohibitionists, to make confusion more counfounded, anxious to seize upon the slightest opportunity calculated to further their designs, have put a Congressional candidate of Republican antecedents into the race. He and his friends are making a fairly energetic canvass, and will make a show of some strength on election-day, the greater part of which in this part of the district will come from the Republican voters. Again, in several of the Senatorial districts

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES ARE OUT FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

and working hard. In this county they also have a county ticket, composed of Democrats and indorsed Republican nominees, which is detracting from our Republican strength. On the other hand the Democrats seem to have grasped the situation for once, and are making the most of it by concentrating all of their energies on their candidate for Congress, the Hon. W. K. Murphy, of this place, inspired with strong hopes that, while Republicans wrangle and the Prohibitionists, backed by the religious fanatics, howl, they will be able to secure his election. As Republicans, it is just as well to be honest and learn political wisdom thereby and admit that the campaign has not been conducted either discreetly or energetically, as it should have been. Thomas has been left, in a great measure, to do the work personally that should have been done by the local politicians. The party issues have not been developed. The Democrats have studiously avoided it, as a matter of shrewd party tactics on their part, and Thomas and his friends have either been too weak or too stupid to force the party issues to the front in the canvass. In this district

THE TARIFF QUESTION

is one of importance and telling influence, had it been made prominent from a Republican standpoint, to the people. The Democrats, however, have been shrewd enough to draw the public mind away from the main issues and make a personal warfare on Thomas. It was their interest to do it, and they have succeeded. Again, the Democracy have been industriously at work, and quite successfully too, impressing German Republicans with the idea that the prohibition movement is the work of the Republican party, by which it will lose a great many votes. Whether they will return, remains for the future to determine. All in all, circumstances have combined in this district to make the Congressional outlook very discouraging to the party. The Democrats are, of course, certain of Murphy's election, and a good many prominent Republicans concede Thomas' chances to be doubtful. This county, which

HAS ALWAYS BEEN REPUBLICAN,

and which gave a Republican majority in 1880 of 2,000, it is claimed by the Democrats will give Murphy that majority, at least; and it is not disputed by Republicans who are acquainted with political matters in the county, and able to fairly judge, but that Murphy will carry the county. McFie, the Republican nominee for the Legislature, has, as one of his opponents, an independent, anti-prohibition Republican in the person of William Swanwick, of Randolph County, who is giving him considerable uneasiness, considering that Pope, the prohibition candidate, will also draw some from his Republican strength. Thus it will be seen that the cross-firing going on in the contest is such as to render any conclusion of the result very uncertain, from Congressman down to the county offices. One thing is certain: The Prohibitionists will not elect anybody, but in the majority of instances will defeat the regular Republican candidates rather than those of the opposition. A 2,000 majority looks like a big thing to overcome, but the apathy and indifference in the party, coupled with a widespread murmur of dissatisfaction all over the district, leads to the conclusion that Capt. Thomas' election, as the matter now stands, is a matter of grave doubt.

BOLT AND REPEAT IN JOHNSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—The prospects of Republican success at this time look very discouraging in this Congressional district. Political gatherings are poorly attended, and but little or no interest is manifested by the people concerning politics. The leading Republicans all over the district, who have heretofore led the van in the campaigns, are doing nothing. Capt. Thomas seems to have lost all his former popularity. His four opponents before the convention—Damron, Smith, Fountain, and Young—and their friends all seem to be sore over the manner in which he secured his nomination, and are very lukewarm on the subject of his reëlection. Some of the leading Republican papers and many of the leading Republicans in the district are openly fighting him. A late letter of Dr. L. Dyer, Chairman of the convention that nominated Thomas, making several serious charges against him, and openly declaring that he will not vote for nor support him, is having a big influence with the Republicans of the district, as Dr. Dyer is one of the oldest and most influential leaders the Republicans have in this end of the State. The Methodist ministers, for some cause, are nearly solid against Thomas, and their influence in a campaign here is no small item. To cap the climax, the temperance candidate, McCartney, will be apt to get several thousand votes in this district, which will come mainly from the Republican party. Some of McCartney's enthusiastic friends are claiming that he will carry the district over both his opponents; but the result, it is feared, will be the defeat of both Thomas and McCartney and the election of W. K. Murphy, the Democratic candidate. To make matters worse, in several of the counties in the district there are local fights among the Republicans for county offices that will have a tendency to injure the ticket. If something is not done to change the present aspect of affairs, this Congressional district will be lost to the Republicans. The prohibition movement has a strong footing here, but its advocates are making but little or no fight on the Republican State ticket, and the Republican majority for Smith and Strattan will be in the neighborhood of what it was two years ago. No fears need be entertained as to the Republican legislative ticket in this Senatorial district, as the election of Daniel Hogan, the Republican candidate for State Senator, as well as both the Republican candidates for the Lower House, is now a foregone conclusion. The campaign in this county, however, is being managed by novitiates on the part of the Republicans, and so far has been a series of bunglesome blunders. The committee appointed by the County Board to investigate the record of F. M. Jones, candidate for County Clerk and present incumbent, have made a report making him a defaulter to the extent of $1,000. Jones is the Chairman of the County Central Committee and one of the men who bolted his instructions at the Cairo Convention and thereby secured the nomination of Thomas.

HOW IT STRIKES THEM IN JACKSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Oct. 28.—Politics in the Twentieth District is decidedly mixed. There are, besides the Republican and Democratic parties, Reformers, Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, and Independents, all actively engaged in advancing their particular views and abusing their neighbors. Of course, most of these heterodox parties are offshoots from Republicanism—at least they are composed mostly of tender-footed Republicans anxious for notoriety, and who imagine that evils exist in their party which they alone can remedy. In this district few Democrats have gone off on side issues, but stick to their party with old-style Bourbon firmness, swallowing with scarcely a grimace the most obnoxious men and measures. The Democrats have acted very adroitly during this campaign, fomenting discord in Republican ranks and encouraging every cause of defection, spending money lavishly in furtherance of their designs. The prohibition movement has received their particular attention. They have fastened it upon the Republicans as a party measure, and in this way estranged the Germans from their former friends. The nomination of McCartney for Congress will draw from Thomas a large number of votes, while it will not injure Murphy, the Democrat, in the least. Thomas has a hard row to hoe. The opposition to him in his own party is bitter and unrelenting. Hundreds of leading Republicans repudiate him altogether, and are working for his defeat. His nomination was regarded here as a great mistake, and was made in the face of the protests of leading members of the party, while his course for some time afterwards was not calculated to make friends or conciliate enemies. He put off his canvass to a late day, and was so confident of success that he was at no pains to conciliate opponents. Had the Democratic candidate entered the field boldly, and made a square, stand-up fight, the chances are that he would have been successful. But he inaugurated a sneaking campaign, went on a still-hunt, never held a public meeting, and disgusted even disaffected Republicans. Finally, he has disappeared from view, leaving his friends to do the fighting. Since Thomas entered actively upon the canvass affairs have assumed a different aspect, and he will be

REELECTED BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

He claims 2,000, but if he gets one quarter that number he will do well.

There is a strong feeling against Thomas in Randolph, and he will by no means poll the full Republican vote. This opposition increases in Perry County, where Dr. Dyer, Chairman of the Cairo Convention, has publicly said he will not support Thomas—and he has a large number of Republicans backing him. In Jackson County, the old Republican organ, the *Free Press*, wages unrelenting war upon Thomas. Johnson County is full of bolters, while Williamson and Alexander have more than their share. It is a noted feature of this campaign that but three journals in this district—the Murphysboro *Era*, Massac *Journal*, and Chester *Tribune*—have given Thomas a warm, zealous support. The others have said little about him, or opposed him altogether. Capt. Thomas has seen the error of his ways and is now making a good impression among his constituents. His party is confident of reelecting him by about the same majority he received four years ago—500.

The legislative tickets will be the same as for ten years past, although the Prohibitionists are making strenuous efforts to elect several members. Thomas M. Logan, Democrat, brother of Senator Logan, is making a good fight for the Legislature, but has no chance of success. The Democrats of this county have persuaded a Democratic negro, who can neither read nor write, to make the race for the Legislature, in order to influence the colored vote on the county ticket.

The county tickets will be divided up as in past years, although there is every probability that most of the Republican ticket in Jackson will be successful. In Union the Independents are working hard to break down old party lines. The people have become tired of the old fossils who, ever since the flood, have managed county affairs, and possibly a change may be effected. In Pulaski a colored man is the Republican nominee for County Clerk. A strong opposition exists against him, and it is feared he may be defeated. Johnson County is a perfect political pandemonium: one of the Republican papers openly supports McCartney, Prohibitionist, for Congress. This is one of the strong Republican counties in the district, and is likely to go Democratic.

A CAIRO VIEW OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 28.—The campaign now drawing to a close has been a peculiar one. The bitter and excited contest between the rival Republican candidates for the nomination for Congress, culminating in a most disorderly and tumultuous convention, left the Republican party in bad condition for a vigorous war upon the enemy. But the convention was held early, and time has somewhat dissipated the animosities then engendered. Capt. Thomas made his fifty-fifth speech of the campaign at Cairo Oct. 25, and has yet some ten or fifteen appointments. He has canvassed the district thoroughly, visiting nearly every voting precinct in the ten counties. His constituents have looked him in the eye, have been inspired by his eloquence, and have shaken his hand. Estrayed friends have thus been reconciled and old sores healed. His experience as a legislator and his success in accomplishing his undertakings have added greatly to his strength.

The Democratic campaign has been conducted in a very different manner. W. K. Murphy, the Democratic nominee for Congress, made a short and faltering speech to the convention which gave him the nomination. It is his only speech during the campaign thus far. He is evidently

AFRAID TO COMMIT HIMSELF

to any line of public policy, and has adopted the tactics of Sammy Tilden, and is attempting a "still hunt." But there is a worm in the still which he hunts. He has looked no audience in the eye, has electrified none by his voice. Always mindful of Judge Green's anti-prohibition plank in the Democratic platform, he has faithfully stood upon that plank, though, if report be true, he has sometimes been too sick or too tired to stand upon it. But in that case he has shown his fidelity to the party by lying upon it. The Prohibitionists of the district were generally, almost unanimously, opposed to the nomination of a candidate for Congress. They had nothing to gain and everything to lose by it. The Legislative Convention for the Fiftieth District resolved that it was not expedient to nominate a Prohibition candidate for Congress, and the counties of that district sent no delegates to the Congressional Convention. But this action of the Prohibitionists did not suit the Democratic leaders, whose policy is, "divide and conquer." So the matter was pushed. A few men got together at Carbondale, called themselves a convention, and proceeded to nominate J. F. McCartney, of Metropolis, as the Prohibition candidate for Congress. Judge Green, the author of the Democratic platform with its anti-prohibition plank, was there, and "got in his work." But the movement doesn't "catch on." The Prohibitionists didn't really want McCartney, the Republicans didn't bite at the bait, and the Democrats never intended to bite. The campaign has been without excitement, but the convictions of the Republicans are unchanged. A very few may leave the party and go over to the Democracy on the temperance issue, but their places will be filled by others who leave the Democracy on the same issue. The result of the Ohio election has brought everybody into line. The present outlook for Capt. Thomas is excellent. He will certainly win, but he is striving for a big majority.

A BETTER SHOWING IN MASSAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Oct. 28.—Capt. Thomas has been making an aggressive canvass. The convention which nominated him was a very stormy one. Five other men were candidates for the nomination, and Capt. Thomas defeated their combined strength. A number of prominent Republicans of the district were bitterly opposed to Thomas at that time, and resolved to defeat him in the election, and some of them have labored and are still laboring to that end. Others, while they are not using their influence against him, are lukewarm and indifferent. Notwithstanding all this, Capt. Thomas has a host of friends who will labor with double energy in his behalf. He has the support of the Republican press of the district with one exception, and its editor is his personal enemy. Murphy, the Democratic candidate, is a man of considerable wealth, and spends his money freely. He owns a bank at his home, also a large amount of land in Perry County, and has an interest in some coal mines in the same county. He is not considered a man of much ability, and was nominated on account of his wealth, which he promised to use freely in the canvass. He has not made a speech in the district since his nomination, but has been on the "still hunt" all the time. He will not quite carry the strength of the ticket, as there are a few Democrats who will vote the Prohibition ticket. J. F. McCartney, who is a chronic officeseeker, and who can only be equaled in his thirst for office by Ben Butler, managed to get a few men from half a dozen counties together who nominated him for Congress as the Prohibition candidate, claiming that he represented the temperance element. His nomination fell like a wet blanket on the temperance people in those parts of the district where he is well known. He will get nearly all the votes of the disaffected Republicans and a portion of the temperance people, which will aggregate nearly 700 votes in the district. Some fears were entertained that the German vote would go to the Democracy this time, but your correspondent has found that there will be no material change in the German vote this year. The election of Thomas may be safely counted at 900 majority, or a little over half of his majority in 1880. The falling-off is attributed to disaffected Republicans, the prohibition movement, and the "off year," though the latter reason will not cut much figure in this district, as the political excitement is nearly as high as in a Presidential campaign, and the Republicans have taken steps to get out a full vote and draw the party lines as closely as possible. Gen. Green B. Raum and Attorney-General James McCartney will speak in Metropolis Friday, Nov. 3, at which time there will be a grand rally, and a big time is expected. It was expected that Gen. John A. Logan would make a few speeches in this district, but he has failed to do it, and some of his friends, who are also friends of Capt. Thomas, feel very sore about it. Gen. Raum has been in the district and made a few speeches, and will make a few more towards the close of the campaign. He is very popular throughout Southern Illinois, and if he has half the following all over the State will be Judge Davis' successor in the United States Senate.

In the Forty-ninth Senatorial District the Republicans feel confident of electing the Hon. W. S. Morris to the State Senate by 500 majority, and Judge R. W. McCartney and W. H. Boyer to the House.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 28.—Politics in the Sixth Congressional District are a little more lively than a few days ago, principally owing to the appearance of the Hon. Robert R. Hitt in this city on Thursday evening. He was greeted with a very fine audience, considering that this is the off-year in politics. Winnebago County has such a large Republican majority that the proper interest is not manifested on occasions like the present. It is not for lack of interest by any means, for Winnebago will poll her usual vote. The candidate's address was well received, and is now the topic of conversation in political circles.

In the Tenth Senatorial District matters are very quiet, with the exception of what little noise the Prohibitionists are trying to make. No truer words concerning the fight have yet been said than those contained in the following paragraph, which we take from the *Ogle County Reporter:*

The Hon. Duncan J. Stewart, of Durand, was nominated by the Prohibitionists at Rockford for Representative. He is a gentleman 60 years of age, a native of New York. He has been a member of the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was afterwards defeated for the renomination by the Hon. E. B. Sumner, and had like aspirations when Mr. Sumner was renominated by the Republicans. Personally Mr. Stewart is highly respected. Politically Mr. Stewart is a bolter, and the men who nominated him, some of them, were members of the Republican Convention which renominated Mr. Sumner, and which, with but one dissenting voice, instructed him to vote for submission of an amendment. They, too, are bolters, and as such are playing into Democratic hands. This is prohibition with a vengeance.

Mr. Stewart will without doubt be defeated, as this feeling prevails throughout the entire district. Mr. Sumner's record is good and his ability is well known.

In county matters much interest prevails, and especially with regard to who shall be the next County Superintendent of Schools. There are three candidates in the field in the persons of Mrs. Mary H. Carpenter, the present incumbent, Prof. Henry Freeman, formerly Principal in the East-Side High School, and Mr. C. J. Kinnie, a young and energetic gentleman of marked ability. All three candidates feel assured of success. In different locations each has a strong hold, but who will be able to count the most votes can hardly be approximated. Much unnecessary hard feeling has been created in this fight, so that two of the candidates will certainly have a hard pill to swallow in November after the returns are all made. The other candidates for the various positions are having a very peaceable time.

THE ROCKFORD DISTRICT—BOURBON ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE HITT'S MAJORITY—NON-RESIDENCE NONSENSE EXPOSED.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 28.—In this district the Democrats are making a vigorous effort to cut down the grand old-time Republican majorities, and are flooding the district with circulars, urging Republicans to vote for the Democratic nominee for Congress and scratch Mr. Hitt, alleging that in some mysterious manner Mr. Hitt lost his residence by marrying one of the fairest daughters of our neighboring State, a lady from Lafayette, Ind. The voters of the district are too intelligent to be drawn off by any such arguments. The following letter from a lifelong neighbor of Mr. Hitt's, and one of the leading Republicans of Ogle County, with an extract from the *Times*, of Lafayette, and the *Ogle County Democrat*, give the exact facts in regard to the matter:

"MOUNT MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 19.—MY DEAR SIR: I have been perusing this morning a couple of circulars issued from Rockford and directed to the voters of the Sixth Congressional District. The purpose of said circular-letters is to deceive the voters in regard to Mr. Hitt's nomination, residence, etc. In regard to the nomination, when Maj. Hawk died it seemed to be generally conceded by the old Fifth District that Ogle County was entitled to the nomination if she presented an acceptable and suitable man. When the name of Mr. Hitt was mentioned in connection with the nomination it was almost universally conceded that he was, in character, ability, and experience in public affairs, the peer of any man in the district. Other aspirants for the nomination discovered very soon that he was the coming man unless something was done to stem the tide. His record being good, his ability conceded by all, his National reputation being of such a character that it would not do to assail it, they were certainly

HARD PRESSED FOR VALID OBJECTIONS

to his nomination, and I presume the only invention they could think of to deceive was that of non-residence; and I presume some have been honestly deceived by that story. My object in writing you is to give you the facts in regard to his residence, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I am prepared to speak knowingly upon that subject. In the year 1845 my father located on a farm adjoining the farm of Hitt's father. He was then a boy 10 or 12 years of age. I subsequently purchased my father's farm, and Mr. Hitt purchased his father's farm; hence we have been neighbors for thirty-seven years. The idea of his being a non-resident on account of his temporary residence abroad never occurred to me or any of his neighbors. His right to vote here was never questioned by any one, notwithstanding the many hotly-contested elections he participated in. I inclose you a slip copied from a Democratic paper published at Lafayette, Ind., reproduced by the Democratic paper of this town, from which you will see they do not consider him a resident of Indiana, which is not at all strange, as he never spent four consecutive weeks in Indiana except when he was attending college many years ago.

"Now in regard to the great dissatisfaction that it is alleged exists in Ogle County. How can that story be reconciled with the fact that the Republican County Convention which assembled two months after the first nomination was made, the county being fully represented, *unanimously* instructed the delegates 'to support and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. Hitt for the unexpired term of Maj. Hawk.'

"The circulars referred to may deceive some that do not understand the facts in the case. You can rely upon them, as I have narrated above. Very truly yours,

"CHARLES NEWCOMER."

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

In the Lafayette (Ind.) *Times* of recent date I find the following: "Some of the Democrats in Mr. Hitt's district in Illinois, where he is running for Congress, are making the point against him that he is a resident of Indiana, and not of Illinois, and therefore ineligible. The *Times* wishes that the point was well taken, for we have been trying to make Mr. Hitt believe, ever since his return from Europe, that he ought to settle in Lafayette, where his wife was born and raised and has troops of friends who are loath to lose her. But to all our appeals he has made but one answer—that Mount Morris, Ill., was his home, and that he had no thought of changing it. The Democrats of the Sixth District had better go for Mr. Hitt on his bad politics, and not make asses of themselves by raising the question of his residence, for there is nothing in it."

On this the *Ogle County* (Ill.) *Democrat* remarks: "The Indiana newspaper is a little off on Illinois politics. It is not the Democrats who are making asses of themselves on the question of Mr. Hitt's residence. Whatever question has been raised in that direction has come only from Republican sources. The Democrats do not question Mr. Hitt's residence at all, their antagonism to him arising solely from the company he is keeping, and the vicious policies he is forced to advocate. So far as residence is concerned he is all right, but politically he is all wrong."

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 29.—Ex-Senator Oglesby addressed a large audience last evening in Washington Hall, this city. He dwelt much on the all-important interest the people at large have at stake in the coming election, and advised them to be on their guard against the wily Democrats, who are using every means to get into power. He clearly pointed out the necessity of electing the legislative ticket, and in fact the Republican ticket from the lowest office up. In speaking of the prohibition mêlée, he called it a watermelon war. Although we were all aware that the Democrats left the Treasury in a depleted condition, yet we did not know till the speaker told us that the exact sum it contained was 50 cents when the Republicans came into power. What an encouraging sum to undertake the restoration of the Union with and meet the expenses of a gigantic war. The speaker had nothing especially new to tell, but what he did tell was evidently well received as a pleasing reminiscence of the past, and told so well that it was perfectly refreshing. The Greenbackers were delighted that the speaker did not ignore them. He said he was a Greenbacker of the Republican stripe, whose greenbacks were all over the world at par with gold. The General spoke for about two hours, and was frequently interrupted by well-merited applause. The Hon. William Cullen also addressed the meeting.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—Emery A. Storrs telegraphed today that he will address the Republicans of Bloomington next Thursday evening. The announcement adds to the great enthusiasm that has suddenly seized upon the Republicans of this city. Mr. Storrs will meet with an overwhelming reception. Every part of the Fourteenth District will be represented in his reception and his audience. The voters of this district are settling down to the realization that Capt. Rowell is as good as elected, but the Republicans are determined to make it a Waterloo and snow Stevenson under clear out of sight.

A DEMOCRATIC PROHIBITIONIST—EX-GOV. GRATZ BROWN ON THE STUMP.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 28.—The *Prohibitionist*, the leading temperance paper of Central Illinois, and published in this city by Jerome W. Niccolls, formerly editor of the Bloomington *Leader*, comes out for David Davis for President and as his own successor in the United States Senate. Niccolls is a candidate for the State Legislature, and announces himself in favor of Senator Davis in preference to any candidate yet named.

B. Gratz Brown will address the Prohibitionists of Central Illinois in this city on Tuesday evening next, and preparations are being made for a big meeting.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—Quite a large audience was addressed this evening at the courthouse by the Hon. H. S. Clark, State Senator from this district. Many Democrats were present listening good-naturedly to a review of their long register of sin as a party. Gen. Oglesby will give them another dose a week from next Friday. There is, however, very little political excitement, and it looks now as if a Democrat or two would be elected to county offices. The State and Congressional Republican ticket will succeed, however, without doubt.

THE REPUBLICANS OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STONE FORT, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Hon. B. O. Jones and J. P. Robarts, Esq., have just completed a series of political speeches in Williamson County, and report that the Republicans are alive and will carry that county for the entire ticket. These gentlemen spoke here tonight to a large and interesting audience.

GOV. CULLOM AT MORRIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 28.—Gov. Cullom addressed a crowded house last evening on the importance of sustaining the Republican party. His argument was clear and convincing to all Republicans.

POINTS

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Montgomery Blair, who was for a time Abraham Lincoln's Postmaster-General, and is now Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Maryland District, has adopted a novel plan for electioneering among the colored men. He has caused photographs to be taken of the large painting in the Capitol of Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation, in which Blair himself is sketched as a member of the Cabinet. He is using these photographs to secure votes among the colored people on the ground that he was early their friend. As an offset to this the Republicans insist that Montgomery Blair was not faithful to President Lincoln; that he was finally driven from the Cabinet by the loyal men; and that he was especially hostile to the emancipation proclamation. They also charge that Tilden, who is the firm friend of Montgomery Blair, is furnishing him with funds for this canvass.

HUBBELL'S ESTIMATES.

Jay Hubbell, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, now claims that there are 134 Congressional districts that are certainly Republican, 113 that are certainly Democratic, and seventy-five which are doubtful. Of the doubtful ones, he is confident that the Republicans will carry forty-six. He says: "After a careful examination of the whole political field I find that so far as elections have been already held the Democracy have made a gain of seven; that the whole gain was in Ohio, where, in my judgment, the Republican party made a very grave mistake by pursuing a straddling policy that didn't straddle far enough."

He does not think the contest in the party affected the Congressional districts, for both Independents and Stalwarts vie with each other in their efforts to return Republican members. He confidently expects to elect eighteen Republicans in Pennsylvania. After giving a hopeful view of Connecticut, he passed on to the consideration of the doubtful districts, reiterating his former assertion that he claimed forty-six, thus making the Republican vote in the next House 187 out of the 325 members.

KANSAS.

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 26.—Much alarm was occasioned today in political circles by the discovery of a secret political organization in this city known as the Liberal League. The organization consists of more than 600 members in this city and county. It embraces men of all parties, and its object is the repeal of the present prohibition law of Kansas. The members are pledged to work against St. John and all candidates not in favor of the repeal of the present liquor law. Party lines are annihilated. The organization is purely anti-prohibition.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 29.—In most of the counties in this section of the State, and especially in those having a large German population, the question of prohibition is cutting a very considerable figure in the political canvass. The line is drawn upon the election of members of the Legislature and County-Attorney. Party lines in this section are annihilated. The great question is, Shall the present liquor law of the State be enforced, or shall the law be repealed, and the constitutional amendment resubmitted to the people for a new vote?

OHIO.

GOV. FOSTER WRITES A LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—A Cleveland gentleman prominently connected with many charitable and prohibition works just after election wrote a letter to Gov. Foster giving his opinion as to the stand for prohibition the Republican party should take. In answer thereto Gov. Foster wrote a brief letter stating that he believed the party is on the right line and has but to go steadily and boldly forward. He omitted to say what that line is, but leaves it to be inferred that prohibition is to be stamped on the Republican banners in future State campaigns notwithstanding the late defeat.

MICHIGAN.

FUSION NOMINATIONS AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Democrats and Greenbackers of this city fused tonight again on candidates for the State House of Representatives, and nominated George W. Thompson, a Greenbacker, and W. A. Fletcher, a Democrat, as their candidates. Neither is a strong nomination. The Republicans will nominate for this district next Tuesday night.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT THREE RIVERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Hon. J. C. Burrows addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican mass-meeting at Kelsey's Hall last evening. The speaker was in his best vein, and dwelt particularly on the tariff question. The address was attentively listened to by a thoughtful audience and will have a great effect at the coming election. The result in this (St. Joseph) county will be close, but Burrows will probably receive a small majority.

A ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HOLLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28.—A rousing and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here at Lyceum Hall last evening. Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio, addressed one of the largest political meetings ever held here. His remarks on the different issues of the day—tariff, river and harbor improvements, honest elections, etc.—were very interesting, and held the audience spellbound until a late hour, when even then several voices were heard with "Go on, go on." Gen. Gibson is the most eloquent speaker heard here for several years, and undoubtedly has made a lasting impression.

NEW YORK.

THE REPUBLICANS ENCOURAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Those who frequent Republican headquarters, as well as the officers who are attached thereto, give out encouraging reports as to the outlook in this State. They assert that letters received daily from various centres where hard work is being done show most conclusively that Folger's prospects are growing better; but others who are not so sanguine are looking hopefully to President Arthur to work a miracle before the day of election. If they are to be believed, the President has come to New York to confer with Smyth and arrange such a "dicker" through the agency of the "citizens' movement" as shall retrieve Folger's political fortunes. Remembering what little influence Arthur exerted as President in the attempt to reëlect Mr. Conkling to the Senate, outsiders place little reliance on his intrigues; but it is known that the President has set his heart on

GETTING FOLGER OUT OF THE CABINET,

and it is certain that he will exert all the power of his patronage to remove him from Washington to Albany. It is said that the President hopes to lull the Democrats into security, and, if possible, influence them into allowing the canvass to take care of itself. Then at the last moment money will be used lavishly in every election-district for the avowed purpose of securing the purchasable voters. As there are now 11,000 election-districts in the State, it is argued that the purchase of even three votes in each district will be sufficient to turn the tide in their favor, and they believe that another vote in each district can be secured by a deal in local offices. In addition to help from disaffected Republicans, the Democrats will in this campaign unite upon their candidate almost all the Greenback and Labor vote, which will make

A DIFFERENCE OF 20,000 IN THE TOTAL COUNT.

A gentleman who recently was one of the Greenback-Labor candidates on the State ticket, and is now an enthusiastic supporter of Cleveland, says: "There is no reason why we should vote a separate ticket. We have got all we originally wanted of Congress, and that, too, through Democratic votes. It is our plain duty to aid the Democrats in this campaign by our votes." The Greenback vote of 1878 was 75,133; in 1879 it was 20,268; in 1881, 16,126. The leaders intimate that they have not polled one-half their actual strength since 1878, but that, with Jay Gould and Mr. Vanderbilt's attorney, Chauncey M. Depew, back of Mr. Folger, they will take the opportunity to strike at the railway monopolists, and will give Mr. Cleveland 20,000 votes which he would not otherwise receive.

GIVING UP.

A member of the Republican State Committee said today: "John F. Smyth and Gen. Sharpe, who are managing the canvass, have not had much hope of success since the second week of the campaign. The managers gave up the fight two weeks ago. Since then they have been trying to save Congressmen to the party." The committee declare that Gov. Cornell and his friends are doing what they can against the ticket, and that Mr. Warner Miller, the wood-pulp Senator, and other Half-Breeds, who are speaking for Judge Folger, really wish to have him defeated, and are secretly working to bring about that result.

A MYSTERIOUS CARD.

Printed cards like the following were mysteriously distributed among the employés in the post-office today:

"Treasurer Republican State Committee, 10 a. m. until 4 p. m., Oct. 30, 1882. Room 111, Astor House."

The cards are looked upon by those receiving them as a reminder that if they have not paid their assessments to the Republican State Committee they are expected to do so in Room 111 Astor House. It is said that a representative of the State Committee named Baker is to be there to take the money. The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee obtained the names of the employés in the branch post-office stations from some of the Superintendents, and sent notices to the carriers, collectors, and clerks to call on the Secretary of the committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HUNDREDS OF CARDS

similar to those issued to the post-office were distributed at the custom-house Saturday. They intimated that the Treasurer of the State Committee will be at 4 Hanover street, third floor, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Tuesday, which is pay-day at the custom-house. Members of the Republican State Committee say that Collector Robertson has given $500 to the proxy campaign fund, and that the Postmaster has yet to send in his assessment.

INDIANA.

THE CRAWFORDSVILLE DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 29.—The political issues of the day were jointly discussed here last night by the Hon. R. B. F. Pierce and John E. Lamb, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress in this district. Conservative Democrats acknowledged that their candidate was badly worsted, and that the result of the debate will be to greatly strengthen Mr. Pierce in this county.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Mayor Jacobs, of Logansport, and Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall and Miss Josephine R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, addressed an immense gathering of Prohibitionists here yesterday. The sentiment of the Democratic party on prohibition as expressed in their State platform was strongly denounced. The meeting was strongly Republican in sentiment, and many prohibition Democrats announced their intention of supporting the Republican ticket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SITUATION PECULIAR.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 25.—The election which occurs on the 7th of next month will be as important as any ever held in South Carolina. Besides the election of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature, State Senators and county officers will be voted for. The political situation in South Carolina is peculiar. The regular Republicans have not nominated a State ticket; they have not even made nominations for Congressmen, save in two districts, which, notwithstanding Democratic gerrymandering, are overwhelmingly Republican. In many of the counties they have made nominations for members of the Legislature and placed local tickets in the field. In many other counties they will make no fight whatever. But in lieu of regular Republican candidates we have this year for the first time Greenback nominations for all the offices of the State Government, and for five out of seven Congressmen. This Greenback movement has nothing whatever to do with the financial questions involved in the party name and platform. The leaders of the new party are all white men and natives, and without being distinguished are men of fair reputation. They asseverate that their motives are pure and patriotic. Their battle-cry is,

"A FREE VOTE AND A FAIR COUNT."

They condemn the use of tissue-ballots and the various ingenious devices by which the Democrats have counted themselves in and their opponents out. They denounce the complicated registration and election laws and the infamous eight-box system which were designed to suppress the negro vote, and which will virtually disfranchise all illiterate whites and blacks. They charge the Democrats with enacting unjust and grinding laws which oppress the poor of both races; with extravagance in the expenditure of public money; creating new and unnecessary offices; working through the medium of aristocratic cliques and rings; excluding the honest yeomanry from the offices and filling them with broken-down aristocrats. The Democrats have not disproved these allegations. The Greenbackers, or more properly the Independents, claim that they can, if elected, reform the State Government. They assert that they have a strong following in nearly every county in the State. The Republicans recognize the strength of this new movement, and will enter into it with their hearts and souls, for they are ready to ally themselves with any organization whose object is the defeat of the hated Bourbons. The Republicans have officially, through their State Convention, indorsed the Greenback nominees, and will bring out their full vote on election-day. This Independent venture is a novelty in South Carolina politics. Heretofore the whites have been confronted by the blacks. In this canvass it is white vs. white. The battle is joined between a ticket of white Bourbons and a ticket of white Independents. The question of Africanization does not enter into this campaign. Should the Independent ticket be successful the State Government will be in the hands of white men, many of them former Democrats and Confederate soldiers. Should the Democratic ticket be elected

BOURBON RULE WILL BE PERPETUATED.

As, at a modest estimate, the Independents have a majority of 40,000, the only question is their ability to poll and count their vote. This is the all-important question, and it depends upon the audacity of the election officers. All these election officers are rampant Bourbons selected for their peculiar fitness. Mr. McLane, the Greenback candidate for Governor, modestly requested Gov. Hagood to appoint one Greenbacker on each board of three, but the Bourbon Governor positively refused to grant this reasonable request. This leaves the election machinery wholly in the hands of Democratic managers. This renders a fair election impossible, and I warn the Independents in advance that they will be counted out. I likewise apprise those who expect to do the counting out that they will figure as defendants in the United States Court. The failure of the election cases last spring may embolden them in their counting-out methods. But it is suggested that the next election cases will terminate differently, for the issue now is white against white, and when the trials come on there will be no difficulty in impaneling a jury that will convict on proper evidence. The Greenbackers will practice great vigilance and prudence on election-day, and will systematically gather such information as will be useful in contested-election cases. This will render it exceedingly difficult for the managers to cheat without being detected by their vigilant opponents. Contrary to general expectation

THE POLITICAL CANVASS HAS PROVED EXCEEDINGLY DULL.

With the exception of the Winnsboro row and the Lancaster massacre the canvass has been entirely devoid of exciting incident. The campaign was waxing hot and much trouble was expected if the Greenbackers should keep their engagements at the public meetings. Foreseeing the danger which lurks in joint discussions, the Greenback orators in the opening of the canvass refused to divide time with the Democratic speakers. Notwithstanding this, the Democrats determined to attend all the Greenback gatherings and demand a hearing. In pursuance of this resolve the "red shirts" received orders from headquarters to force their way into all Greenback meetings, and if their orators refused to divide time to break up the meetings even if blood had to be shed. On all these expeditions the "red shirts" go armed to the teeth and provided with full rations of whisky. Arrayed in their sanguinary costume these "red shirts" present a formidable appearance. Their presence always intimidates the negroes and make the Independents feel ill at ease. On several occasions during the past three weeks bloody riots have been prevented by the Greenback leaders, who, finding their meetings likely to be broken up by the armed and whisky-inflamed "red shirts," quietly withdrew from the crowd, leaving the field in possession of the enemy. This course subjected the Democrats to a sore disappointment. Realizing the impossibility of pressing their canvass on the stump, the Greenbackers have wisely canceled their speaking engagements, and will hereafter prosecute their work in a quiet way through the medium of the county clubs. This program has disconcerted the warlike Bourbons, who are eager to strike, but know not where nor whom to strike. This pacific policy of the Independents must redound to their benefit. It will at any rate relieve the bloodthirsty "red shirts" from

THE PAINFUL NECESSITY OF KILLING SOMEBODY.

This course of "masterly inactivity" is misunderstood in some quarters, and McLane and his allies have incurred the charge of cowardice. It is safe to affirm that the Greenback leaders are not deficient in moral and physical courage, but their bravery is tempered with discretion. They prefer bottling their eloquence to confronting armed and desperate "red shirts" on the stump. Besides, they must be aware of the fact that public speaking in South Carolina does no good whatever. Consequently they are wise in abandoning public meetings. Well, what do the Democrats think about this new movement to deprive them of power? Up to within a few weeks ago the Greenbackers from the mountains to the seashore were subjected to the keenest ridicule. The local press took delight in making all manner of fun of the movement. They represented it as a rush for offices by a few soreheads and disaffected Democrats, and declared it to be utterly devoid of strength. It was predicted by such party sheets as the Charleston *News and Courier* and the Columbia *Register* that the movement would prove so insignificant an affair that it would be abandoned long before election-day. These and all other newspapers in the State have lately changed their tune. That stalwart Bourbon sheet, the *News and Courier*, whose avowed purpose is summed up in its own words: "Damn the principles; we are after money," published a few days since a plaintive wail over the probable loss to the Democrats of the control of the State Legislature.

THIS IS VERY SIGNIFICANT,

coming from the father of tissue ballots, for it is generally admitted that Editor Dawson devised these instruments of fraud. This, however, is not so significant as a speech made by Senator Wade Hampton at Darlington a few days ago. He confessed his surprise at the apathy and want of enthusiasm on the part of the Democratic masses, and his astonishment at finding hundreds of his stanch old followers of 1876 and 1878 allied with the Greenback forces. The magnitude of the independent movement filled him with alarm, and he exclaimed: "We are in danger of losing this election, my friends, and remember, if we lose it we will be ruined." These words made little impression upon Hugh Thompson and other Democratic nominees, who feel confident—yea, absolutely certain—of winning the election. Hampton, who is an avowed enemy of all species of election frauds, had not been let into the Democrats' secret; he had not been apprised of the character of the new election devices by which Democratic managers, who are adepts in necromancy, can convert immense majorities into miserable minorities. This is the key to the situation. It matters not whether the Independents have 40,000 or 100,000 majority, the result will be the same. So do not be surprised when it is announced that the Independents have been defeated. You will understand how it was done. K. K. K.

HERE AND THERE.

ARKANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 28.—The campaign in the Second Congressional District is growing in interest. During the past week meetings have been held at all the principal towns, and it is thought an unusually large vote will be polled. Friends of both Jones (Democrat) and Williams (Republican) confidentially predict their election, and bets are freely made as to the result. It is generally conceded that Samuels, the independent colored candidate, will not poll any considerable number of votes, and that the contest is between Jones and Williams.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 28.—The Hon. A. P. Lovejoy was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans this afternoon.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Immense excitement was caused today by an appeal to the voters of this district, printed in pamphlet form, and distributed generally on the streets and in the churches of Protestant denominations, strongly denouncing the Democratic candidate for Congress, who is a Catholic. Republican politicians pronounce the pamphlet an election trick designed to create sympathy for Deuster. The wording of the appeal is extremely fanatical and vulgar, and excludes the idea of emanating from any Republican body.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Colored School-Mistress Shoots a Colored Man—A Cold-Blooded Murder in Cincinnati—Other Bad Deeds.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—Florence Wilson, colored, formerly a school-teacher in Covington, Ky., shot last night and mortally wounded James Shannon, colored, who was approaching her with a threat to kick her head off. She has been arrested. The affair happened at a low roustabout saloon on the river bank.

Tonight at half-past 7 o'clock Emil Trompeter stabbed, instantly killing, Anton Delano at a mechanics' boarding-house on Liberty street, "over the Rhine." Delano was a joiner, and was dancing in his room. The other boarders were annoyed and proposed the calling of a policeman. Emil Trompeter, a workman in Hall's safe factory, said, "No need sending for police; I'll stop him." Thereupon Trompeter disappeared, but returned shortly with a large butcher-knife, which he plunged into Delano's breast. The pulmonary arteries were severed, and death ensued immediately. The murderer and victim were sober. The murderer deliberately walked away, telling people he had killed a man, and has not yet been arrested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 29.—Last evening a woman named Weyman, while in a drunken rage, threw an oil lamp at Mrs. Mary Goggins and the lamp exploded, burning Mrs. Goggins so badly that she died tonight. Mrs. Weyman has been arrested.

EXPLOSION IN A SILVER MINE.

EUREKA, Nev., Oct. 29.—The accumulation of the Eureka Consolidated shaft burst this afternoon with a tremendous noise, heard for several miles around. The shaft was shattered from top to bottom, a distance of seventy-five feet. The explosion tore away the eastern side of the works, hurling hundreds of fragments of casting a quarter of a mile away and falling like hail on the roofs of houses, and the eastern portion of the company's new and large works were demolished and the immense iron roof crushed in. Intense excitement prevailed until it was ascertained that no lives were lost. Fortunately no one was injured except Supt. Read, whose arms were painfully shattered by fragments of timber. The damage is about $25,000, besides the loss occasioned by the suspension of operations for the present.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 29.—Yesterday the mail steamer Enterprise, while on her way to Westminster with forty passengers and freight, broke her walking-beam and blew out a cylinder-head. No one was hurt, though the engineer had a very narrow escape from instant death. The damage to the steamer is about $10,000.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

BATAVIA, O., Oct. 29.—The Hon. Philip B. Swing, Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Batavia. He was unconscious this morning, but rallied this evening. His ailment is kidney disease, with symptoms of uremia appearing.

James McDaniels, No. 723 West Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters, and find it the best blood purifier."

THE RAILROADS.

Strong Hints that the Lehigh Valley Has Purchased the Nickel-Plate.

It Is Positively Denied that Vanderbilt Has Bought the Road.

Another Story Is that the Hocking Valley Company Is the Real Purchaser.

The East Chicago Land Company to Be Reorganized—Proposed New Stock-Yards.

The Lehigh Valley Officials Hint that the "Nickel-Plate" Has Been Purchased in the Interest of Their Company—Gould Said to Be in the Ring—Revival of the East Chicago Project—Immense Coal Depots and New Stock-Yards.

It has been the opinion of many men versed in railroad affairs that the true inwardness of the recent visit to Chicago of a number of the most prominent Eastern railroad magnates had not as yet been divulged, notwithstanding numerous apparently frank and open interviews on matters of general interest. It can now be stated on the authority of parties interested that their recent visit to this city substantially concluded the arrangements for one of the greatest enterprises of the year.

The project, as stated by the officials of the Lehigh Valley Road, includes the purchase of the "Nickel-Plate" by that road—instead of by Vanderbilt—and the establishment of an immense anthracite coal depot near South Chicago, and probably also the location of new stock-yards in the same vicinity.

A TRIBUNE reporter boarded the special train of the Lehigh Valley officials, just as it was leaving the Michigan Central Depot yesterday afternoon, and rode with the party as far as Kensington. "Mr. Byington," said the reporter to the General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Road, "there is a report afloat to the effect that your road is the real purchaser of the 'Nickel-Plate,' and that Vanderbilt has not bought it after all. What truth is there in the report?"

"Well, what would there be surprising about it, if we had," smilingly answered Mr. Byington. "Anybody can see at a glance that such a road would be of great value to us. You see we have next to the largest anthracite coal lands in the United States, and the Western demand has so steadily and rapidly increased that we find it is necessary for our interests to establish a coal depot at Chicago, which will be the largest in the West. Now, such a company as ours, with the capital we have, must of course have the best facilities for transporting and handling our products, and we have long seen that to have these advantages we must have a line of our own to Chicago. In short, the gist of the matter is that the time is close at hand when we shall have one."

"Then you mean to say, do you, that the Lehigh Valley Road has purchased the 'Nickel-Plate'?"

"I can say that it would not surprise me at all if it had, because it would be very reasonable. Of course, I don't want to say what we have or have not done until we have returned to the East, but I can say that I feel sure that it is not Vanderbilt who has bought a controlling interest in the 'Nickel-Plate.'"

Another of the officials in the party said to the reporter: "The Lehigh Valley has long had its mind made up to push on to Chicago, and when the 'Nickel-Plate' was built there was a tacit understanding that upon its completion it would be sold to us. I feel sure that Devereaux and Burke, who are very friendly to the Lehigh Valley people, purchased it in our interest. One thing is certain: our people fully intended to buy the 'Nickel-Plate,' and if it has not already been purchased in our interest it will be eventually. If it be true that we are mistaken, a new road to Chicago will be built by our people."

"Do you think a new road will be built?"

"No, I do not. The chances are ninety-nine out of a hundred that the 'Nickel-Plate' will soon be a part of a new trunk line between New York and Chicago, independent of Vanderbilt, and under the management of the Lehigh Valley Company."

"Why was not this state of affairs made public at the time of the reported sale of the Nickel-Plate?"

"Well, there are several reasons. In the first place, I think the announcement of the sale itself was premature. Everything is not yet fully consummated. The papers are not yet all signed, and, as you know, 'there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.' Our people would prefer that the press say nothing about the matter at present, and as soon as we have concluded our negotiations, and the papers are signed, we will make the matter public."

The reporter next approached Mr. H. E. Packer, Vice-President of the road, and said, "Mr. Packer, will you be kind enough to tell me if it is true that the Lehigh Valley has bought the Nickel-Plate?"

"I would prefer not to say anything about the matter at present," replied that gentleman, "I will know better in a few days."

"May I ask your opinion on the matter?"

"Well, I should not be surprised if such a thing had been done; still, I think you had better say nothing just at present. Wait until it is in more definit shape."

"But reports to this effect are already in circulation, and if they are not true I would like to deny them."

"Well, as far as that goes, I don't suppose you had better deny that there have been negotiations in progress for the purchase of this road by interests identical with ours; but I don't like to have you say that the matter is settled when it is not."

"But there is a general understanding as to how it will end?"

"Very likely there is. We certainly propose to have a road of our own into Chicago. Our interests are increasing in immensity every year. We have millions of dollars invested along our line, and at Buffalo improvements to cost over three millions are under way. At or near South Chicago we have purchased a large amount of land, and are identified with a company which has the capital and the purpose to develop that portion of the country beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people interested at that point."

"To what company do you refer?"

"To the East Chicago Improvement Company. It has a capital of $16,000,000, I believe. We were among the original subscribers and we propose to see it carried out as was originally planned. Our particular purpose is to get a location for a large coal depot. Other interests have joined us, and a powerful organization has been effected, which I anticipate will begin operations in the near future."

"Who are the parties interested in this enterprise?"

"I can't give the names of them all, being but one of the syndicate, but among them are Jay Gould, Samuel J. Tilden, C. N. Jourdan, the Lehigh Valley Company, Alexander, and Green. There are other Eastern capitalists, but I do not remember their names."

"This project has been in progress for some time, has it not?"

"Yes, for a year or more. When it was proposed it was understood that English capitalists were to subscribe largely, but they have not been as active as was expected, and the stock will now be taken up here in America, and the enterprise carried through with American capital."

"Will this company construct a harbor at the mouth of Wolf River?"

"Yes, that is one of the first things to be done. The Government should do it; but we do not propose to wait to get an appropriation for that purpose. We shall go right to work and build our harbor, and when I return to Chicago in the course of a few weeks I will be able to tell you more about the project."

"Do you know where Jay Gould proposes to build his new Stock-Yards?"

"I think very likely that they will be in the immediate vicinity of East Chicago, on the Belt-Line system."

Mr. Packer said further that at present no more could be stated, but hinted that the near future would see some astonishing developments of interest to Chicago people.

More of the details of this enterprise and much additional information might have been learned; but at this point in the conversation Kensington was reached, and the reporter was obliged to leave the party in order to get back to Chicago last night.

And Now It Is Asserted that the Hocking Valley Company Took the Nickel-Plate into Camp.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—Judge Burke returned from New York yesterday afternoon. He still refuses to go into details concerning the purchase of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road. He claims, however, that he withholds the information from the public for simply business reasons, and that no sensational strategy is contemplated. In answer to questions he states that much of the stock has already been delivered, and that, according to the agreement, a total of not less than 255,000 shares is to be and will be placed in his hands by Nov. 1 at the price already published. While trying to learn something your correspondent met a gentleman bearing particularly close relations to Judge Burke, and whose position is such that whatever information he would have concerning this transaction must, in the nature of things, have been derived from the Judge himself.

"Who is financially behind Judge Burke in the purchase of the 'Nickel-Plate' Road?" was the question asked.

"Why, the same syndicate, with some additions, that was behind him when he made that big haul for the control of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad a year ago, and, if you want to be right, bear in mind all the time that that important Hocking Valley transaction has led directly to this one, involving the purchase of the Nickel-Plate. In the Hocking Valley deal Mr. Burke had with him Messrs. Charles Hickox, W. J. McKinney, and Charles G. Hickox, of Cleveland; C. Andrews, of Youngstown; and J. W. Ellis, of New York. They capitalized the Hocking Valley Company at $20,000,000, but immediately issued only $10,316,500 of the stock, holding the remainder for future disposal. Within the past week the Chicago, Hocking Valley & Terre Haute has been listed on the New York Exchange. You know the company owns 10,000 acres of coal-land, besides the 300 and odd miles of railroad leading from the coalfields to Toledo. At the proper time this coal company saw how they could make excellent use of the Nickel-Plate Road for distributing their coal along its line from Chicago to Buffalo. Judge Burke, being interested in the Bee Line, saw how this road and the Nickel-Plate could be most advantageously worked together, all under one general management, with Gen. Devereux as President of the companies. He then secured the coöperation of several Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Company capitalists, and together a syndicate was formed for the purchase of the Nickel-Plate. The transaction has been under advisement for nearly two months. The only interest and advantage secured by Vanderbilt lies in the fact that under this arrangement he is insured against any reckless competition or rate-cutting, which satisfied him into silence."

"According to the plan as I understand it," continued the informant, "a special meeting of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Directors and stockholders will be held in New York in a few days—within two weeks—when some vacancies caused by resignations will be filled. J. H. Devereux will be elected President, Judge Burke Vice-President, and E. B. Thomas, of the Bee Line, General Manager. I am inclined to think Calvin S. Bruce has retained his interest in the Nickel-Plate, and will remain in the Directory."

As the reporter's informant is in a position to be well-posted on this matter, and as his theory is entirely plausible, it is given with much credence.

The Establishment of New Stock-Yards Still Believed to Be Under Consideration—What Gould and Hopkins Have to Say About the Matter.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Vice-President Wabash system, yesterday, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, just as he was leaving for the East, and asked him if he would say anything about the establishment of new stock-yards at South Chicago, in which Jay Gould is reported to be interested. "The matter has been under discussion," answered Mr. Hopkins, "but I can't say exactly how far it has progressed towards a completion of the arrangements. Some time ago when it came up Mr. Gould offered to take $500,000 of stock in an enterprise of this character, and under certain circumstances to put in a million."

"What do you think of the practicability of the plan?"

"It is only a question of time, the present stock-yards must be moved further from the city, or new ones built to take their place. They are altogether too close to the city for either their own or the city's interest. I cannot begin to enumerate the advantages which would result from their removal further south; they are evident to any one who has looked up the matter. New stock-yards are a necessity to Chicago and must soon be built."

"Will Mr. Gould build these new ones in opposition to the present yards?"

"No, we have nothing to complain of; the yards will be built because they are a necessity."

"Where do you propose to locate the yards?"

"I can't answer that question at present. There are several places under consideration."

"Will they be located on your new purchase—the Western Indiana?"

"Well, I don't want to say anything definit as to where they will be located. They will be in a location acceptable to packers and shippers generally."

A short time after the reporter met Mr. Gould and asked him if he were interested in the establishment of new stock-yards near Chicago.

"I guess that is a matter I had better not talk upon just at present," he replied, after hesitating a moment.

"But your name is being used in connection with such a project, and I would like to deny it if it be untrue."

"There is no use in your denying it, because I can't say what may yet occur, you know," replied Mr. Gould, smiling and shrugging his shoulders.

John C. Gault, of the Wabash, on Dressed-Beef Shipments to the East.

Mr. John C. Gault, of the Wabash, in conversation with a reporter yesterday said: "I do not know of any project on foot by the railroads for advancing the price of freight on refrigerator meats which is shipped from the West to the East. That is a matter which is wholly in the hands of Mr. Fink. Rates on dressed beef always have been 60 per cent higher than on cattle on the hoof, and I do not see why there should be any advance over present rates. There is one thing, however, that must be stopped, and that is the practice that some shippers have of loading 27,000 and 28,000 pounds of meat, together with several tons of ice, in cars and then pay freight for 20,000 pounds. That practice is clearly unjust to the live-stock shippers, and if continued must eventually drive them from the market. What the roads want to do is to test both live stock and refrigerator men fairly and give them both a share. I do not want to express any opinion as to whether or not the business of shipping dressed meat can be made a permanent success. It is an experiment that is being watched with general interest. I do not see how it can materially affect the roads one way or the other. Samuel Allerton & Co. are making preparations to give the business a fair trial, and we have made arrangements with them whereby they ship their meat on our line of refrigerator cars East. I think that Mr. Allerton will soon demonstrate the practicability of the dressed-meat shipments."

New Rates on Business from Chicago, St. Louis, and Peoria to the State of California.

The Colorado Traffic Association has just issued a new joint freight tariff (No. 7) on business destined to the State of California or points on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, taking effect Nov. 1.

The new rates from Chicago and points common thereto to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Pacific Junction, or Council Bluffs will be as follows: First class, 90 cents per 100 pounds; second, 75; third, 50; fourth, 32; fifth, 28; Class A, 37½; Class B, 32; Class C and D, 23; salt in barrels or in bulk, 23½; cement and plaster, 22½.

The rates from East St. Louis, Carondelet, and St. Louis to Missouri River points will be as follows: First class, 70 cents; second, 55; third, 40; fourth, 27; fifth, 23; Class A, 25; Class B, 22; Class C and D, 18; salt in barrels or bulk, 15; cement and plaster, 14; coal, 15; beer, 20; lime in barrels or in bulk, 15.

The rates from Toledo and Detroit to the above-named Missouri River points will be as follows: First class, 80 cents; second, 65; third, 45; fourth, 29½; fifth, 25¼; Class A, 32½; Class B, 29½; Class C and D, 20½; salt in barrels or in bulk, 20; cement and plaster, 19.

All points north of St. Louis, on either side of the Mississippi River, to and including Lyons, Ia., will take the same rates as quoted above from St. Louis.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Colorado Traffic Association, has issued the following circular relating to through classification on California business:

"Referring to the Colorado Traffic Association joint freight tariff No. 7, in effect this date: In consequence of the wide difference existing between the joint westward classification and that of the lines west of the Missouri River, it has been found impracticable to include with that tariff through rates and classification to Denver and Pueblo, Colo. For the present, therefore, through rates to points in Colorado, or on the Denver & Rio Grande, will be based upon tariff No. 7, above referred to, and the rates and classification of the lines beyond the Missouri River.

New Rates on Business from the Middle States to Missouri River Points.

A joint circular of the Southwestern Railway Association, Iowa Trunk Line Association, and Colorado Traffic Association has just been issued by Commissioner Midgley relating to business from the Middle States to Missouri River points, including Council Bluffs and Omaha. The circular states that from Nov. 1 and until further notice, on business covered by the above associations (except California traffic), carried via Chicago or points common thereto, originating at Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Black Rock, Dunkirk, Erie, Salamanca, Pittsburg, Wheeling, or Parkersburg, and common points west thereof, except as below, the Middle and Western States classification may govern as far as the Mississippi River.

This does not apply to business from points north and east of Lafayette, Ind., and west of and including Toledo, Detroit, Defiance, and Fort Wayne, but may apply to business from all other common points east of the State of Illinois and west of the trunk line termini destined as above.

For this purpose the Southwestern Railway Association may be understood to include all freight traffic destined to or through St. Joseph or Kansas City, Mo., and Atchison or Leavenworth, Kas., excepting as follows: To points in Colorado, or on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway; to points on the Southern Pacific Railroad; and to points on the main line of the Union Pacific Railway or west thereof. The Iowa Trunk Line Association embraces all freight destined to or through Council Bluffs or Omaha, excepting as follows: To points in Colorado or on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway; to points on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway north of Omaha and to points on the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, north of and including Sioux City. The Colorado Traffic Association embraces all freight traffic destined to any point in the State of Colorado or on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway carried via Council Bluffs, Pacific Junction, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, or south thereof. The lines on which the said traffic originates are at liberty to quote from common points in the territory above described to any point on the Mississippi River, from Sabula, Ia., to Louisiana, Mo., inclusive, the rates which may be current from time to time from such common points to the Mississippi River, subject to the local rates of the associations above named, from the Mississippi River to the Missouri River, and the roads leading westward from Chicago, will each accept and alike require as their proportion of the current rates from such common points to the Mississippi River, a division based on 207 miles for the distance between Chicago and the several Mississippi River points.

The arbitraries from either bank of the Mississippi River to the Missouri River are: First class, 70 cents; second class, 55; third class, 40; fourth class, 27; fifth class, 23; A, 25; B, 22; C and D, 18; cement and plaster, 14; coal, 15.

The above will in no case apply on shipments to California.

New Eastward-Bound Rates from Missouri River Points.

The Southwestern Railway Association and Iowa Traffic Association will put into effect new eastward-bound rates Nov. 1. The westward-bound rates which go into effect on the same date have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The new rates from Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City will be as follows: First class, 75 cents; second, 60; third, 45; fourth, 30; fifth, 27; sixth, 27; seventh, 25; eighth, 20; ninth, 25½; tenth, 25; wheat, 25; corn, rye, oats, and barley, 20; dressed beef, hogs, and mutton, in refrigerator cars, 42 cents; ore, 22; pig-lead, 22; horses and mules, $67.50 per car; cattle, $65; hogs, $50; sheep, in single deck cars only, $45.

The new rates from Missouri River points to St. Louis and other Mississippi River points will be as follows: First class, 60 cents; second, 45; third, 30; fourth, 23; fifth, 19; sixth, 20; seventh, 20; eighth, 15; ninth, 20; tenth, 20; wheat, 20; corn, rye, oats, and barley, 15; dressed beef, hogs, and mutton in refrigerator cars, 35; ore, 17; pig-lead, 17; horses and mules, $50 per car; cattle, $47; hogs, $40; sheep, in single deck-cars only, $30.

-Dressed beef, hogs, or mutton in ordinary box-cars will be charged five cents per 100 lbs less than the rates quoted on shipments in refrigerator cars.

On shipments carried by all-rail routes through to destination from St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, or Kansas City to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston the new rates will be as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	7th class.	8th class.
East St. Louis, Alton, East Hannibal, Keokuk, Quincy, etc.	59	46½	34	20½	20	16
Chicago	75	60	45	30	25	20
Toledo	99½	81	62	44½	32½	26

Roads in these associations will not receive from connecting lines cars in which two or more kinds of live stock are loaded in the same car, with or without partitions, nor will they permit their cars to be loaded in the manner above described. A car-load of stock is, in each case, construed to mean a car-load of one kind of stock.

Gossip Concerning Lines Projected and Other Matters in the Vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 29.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has purchased the narrow-gage line between Pittsburg and Washington, Pa., known as the Pittsburg Southern, and that the purpose is to rebuild a portion of it and make the line a standard gage road, and, as such, their route from Pittsburg to the West, via this city. The same company is also pushing its right of way along the line of the Hempfield extension between Washington, Pa., and the Monongahela River, and will probably let the line to contractors in a few weeks. It is understood here that the Vanderbilt line, known as the South Pennsylvania, which has been surveyed between Harrisburg, Pa., and this city, is nearly ready to be let to contract. The river railroad from this city to Parkersburg, projected under the auspices of Senator Camden, of this State, and a syndicate of capitalists, is surveyed and located and about ready to let. It is understood that the South Pennsylvania will cross the river here on a bridge and connect with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road, now completed from Toledo to within fifty-eight miles west of this city. When the Hempfield extension is completed between this city and the Connellsville Division of the Baltimore & Ohio it will be their main line east from Chicago, and will materially shorten the distance and save one mountain grade.

Paying a Bonus for the Location of Shops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 29.—The Common Council, in a burst of generosity, on the 4th of October pledged the faith of the city to the payment of $39,500 to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company upon the condition that the corporation would locate, maintain, and operate its main shops in this city. This the road agreed to do. Having made the pledge, the Councilmen began looking around for the money with which to pay this amount, when needed, and made the discovery that there weren't funds to meet it. The banks have consented to float the city's orders for this amount, and at the last session of the Council that body made an additional levy on the duplicate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. The original levy was three-fourths of a cent, and the addition increases the amount to the utmost limit permissible under the charter—1 per cent.

Lafayette Shippers Dissatisfied at the Pool Rates Recently Established.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 29.—So much dissatisfaction has been created among Lafayette shippers in consequence of the advance in rates by the September pool that the officials of the four roads running into the city have determined to meet here on Tuesday next and have a conference with shippers and ascertain just what their grievances are, and, if well founded, to rectify them if possible. It is claimed by some shippers that it now costs them $10 more per car to ship their products to Chicago than it did in August, and that this additional expense consumes the profit on the shipment.

The Cable Syndicate—Northwestern Combinations.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* has the following interesting gossip: The railroad situation is not only interesting, but it will be decidedly more so by the time Mr. Cable gets through with his "financiering" in New York. There is in existence what is known or recognized as the Cable syndicate, composed of men who are the controlling power in the destinies of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, plus a decided influence in the counsels of those who run the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, with the Minneapolis & St. Louis as a make weight. The *Pioneer-Press*, months ago, indicated the program that is now taking shape, which may be summarized by the old statement that the Rock Island is to absorb the Omaha. The only modification of this is in later developments, showing that the Rock Island as a corporation may not do this, but that the Cable syndicate will probably obtain supreme power—if it has not already got it—in both of the above lines and combine them into one system with a distinctive title, just the same as the Villard interests manage the Northern Pacific through the Oregon Transcontinental Company.

In this connection the cutting of passenger rates by the "Albert Lea route" (Cable syndicate again) assumes the significance pointed out by the *Pioneer-Press* several weeks ago, and Mr. Cable's words, "We've come to stay," had a forcible meaning. The Rock Island is reaching for a share of the business of the Northwest. It now reaches Minneapolis and St. Paul by its affiliations with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and the wide extent of country through their connecting lines. The business brought to it from the Northwest can also connect with St. Louis as well as with Chicago. It can get the "long hauls" in almost any direction by its system as already in operation and planned out. Independent of these connections is another important feeder to be the Cannon Valley Road, now being constructed under the direction of Mr. A. B. Stickney, between Waterville and Red Wing, Minn., sixty-five miles long, that is to form, undoubtedly, a link in another line looking toward Chicago which cannot now be particularized.

The Chicago, Freeport & St. Paul Railroad has been recently incorporated. This will run north by west from Chicago, and by connections form a line of thirty-nine miles shorter via Elroy to St. Paul than by the present route of the Omaha line in conjunction with the Chicago & Northwestern. Thus the Cable syndicate by their system of roads will completely encircle the territory wherein St. Paul and Minneapolis will be the northern outlet, and they can control and dictate almost as they please, or at least command what they are striving for—the rates independent of the other lines. It is not supposable that the Omaha line could afford to break with the Chicago & Northwestern unless it had another power to fall back upon, or unless it was in the control of men able to execute their schemes. The complete elucidation of the developments now in progress cannot now be made, but enough is given above to merely enlarge the outlines finally laid out. In a word, four or five lines of railway are to be in one system, governed by the Cable syndicate, the members of which are individual owners in each railroad company.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. James H. Veitch has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Ind.

Jay Gould and party left at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon via the Lake Shore for New York. During the day many prominent railroad men called upon him at the Grand Pacific. At about 11 o'clock he left in company with officials of the Western Indiana Road, and spent a couple of hours inspecting its Eastern Division.

September returns on Toluca Division, Mexican National Railway—City of Mexico to Toluca—show an average of 655 passengers daily, and earnings at the rate of $5,125 per mile per year. September was the initial month for this division. The road was operated only twenty-seven days—from 4th to 30th—and for passenger traffic only. It is not yet open for freight.

The party of Lehigh Valley officials who passed through Chicago about ten days ago in the hunting-car "Davy Crockett," returned Saturday afternoon, and left yesterday for New York over the Michigan Central. They passed about a week in the hunting grounds west of Omaha, and report a pleasant trip and excellent sport. The party comprised H. E. Packer, William Stevenson, E. P. Wilber, E. B. Leisenring, L. F. Lentz, H. B. Moore, A. H. Fitzinger, C. S. Maurice, E. B. Byington, John Taylor, R. A. Abbott, and J. L. Stevenson.

In making connection with the Western Indiana at Hammond, over which line it comes into the city, the Indianapolis Air-Line will have to use about one or two miles of the tracks of the Chicago & Atlantic. The Indianapolis Line cannot well build this connecting link, as by doing so it would have to cross several other lines, and also build an expensive bridge across the Calumet River. Negotiations between the Indianapolis Air-Line and the Chicago & Atlantic people have been going on for some time past regarding the use of the latter's track by the former, but for some reason or other have not been concluded. Last Friday a force of Indianapolis Air-Line men tried to make the connection with the Chicago & Atlantic without having secured the consent of the latter. When Chief-Engineer Williams, of the Chicago & Atlantic, heard of this, he went to the scene of action, ordered the Air-Line men off his road, and spiked the connecting switch. As an additional precaution he had the bridge across the Calumet swung open, with instructions to keep it open until further orders. The Indianapolis Air-Line men readily accepted the situation and withdrew. Mr. Williams says the Air-Line will not be permitted to make the connection until it has signed the contract with his company.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally fair weather during the day, with east to south winds, slight rise in temperature, and stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, generally fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, lower barometer, and stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness, rain in northern portions, slightly warmer southeast to southwest winds in southern and eastern portions, and lower barometer.

The rivers will remain about stationary.

The Chief Signal-Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic and lowest in the Upper Missouri Valley. Light local rains are reported from the Upper Missouri Valley, Southern, Middle, and New England States, and fair weather continues in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the Lake regions and the Southwest. Slightly warmer northerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast, slightly cooler south to west winds prevail in the Lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf States. The temperature has risen slightly in the Northwest, with southeast to southwest winds. Generally fair weather is indicated in the Southern, Middle, and New England States Monday, with slight changes in the temperature, probably followed by light rains Tuesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	59	54	N.	Light	.06	Cl'dy.
Alpena	44	41	S.W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	43	35	E.	Light	.02	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	53	47	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	66	55	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex.	73	67	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	57	52	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	50	47	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	65	52	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	54	44	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Davenport	53	50	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	55	40	E.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Denison, Tex.	..	68	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	67	60	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Des Moines	55	52	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	57	51	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Dodge City	70	59	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	50	..	....	....	....	....
Duluth	39	36	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	53	49	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Escanaba	43	40	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Champaign, Ill.	53	44	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Fort Buford	41	40	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	41	39	S.W.	Fresh	.06	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	47	30	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	68	64	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Galveston	80	76	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	48	50	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	47	42	E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	57	47	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	58	50	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	68	60	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	53	50	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	64	58	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	66	54	....	Calm	0	Clear.
Little Rock	66	62	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	..	41	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	67	63	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	50	49	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	46	45	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	..	36	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	66	61	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	64	56	....	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	..	58	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	57	50	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	65	48	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	81	73	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	47	41	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	56	44	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	84	74	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Sanduksy	54	46	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	64	59	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	75	70	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	54	49	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Louis	61	50	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	43	43	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	35	32	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Stockton, Tex.	77	68	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	54	47	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	71	66	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	..	57	S.W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Washakie	52	30	N.W.	Brisk	*—	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.865	40.1	89	S. W.	9	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.911	44.5	73	W.	14	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.888	49.7	57	W.	13	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.914	48.3	74	S. W.	8	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.908	47.0	71	S. W.	5	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 57.5.
Minimum temperature, 40.1.
Mean daily barometer, 29.893.
Mean daily thermometer, 45.6.
Mean daily humidity, 72.3.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—The heaviest rain-storm since last spring fell throughout the State last night, but was accompanied with little wind, and it is not believed much cotton in the fields was blown down.

THE HENNECKE GIRL.

Intense Excitement at Milwaukee Over the Finding of the Missing Girl's Hat—A Belief that She Was Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—A degree of excitement which no words can describe was occasioned in this city today by the announcement that the hat worn by little Maggie Hennecke had been found in the river. The hat was discovered by a little girl living on the island on which is located the life-saving station at the mouth of the river. As the family of the little girl is composed of foreigners who have but little communication with the people of the city proper they did not know that any child was missing. The hat was found last Tuesday about two hours after Maggie Hennecke was last seen, and today when the finder's mother attended church in town she learned for the first time that a child had mysteriously disappeared. She had no knowledge that the hat had any connection with the missing child, but she thought it probable that such might be the case, and hastening home she took the hat and carried it to Mr. Hennecke's residence. It was at once recognized as having belonged to the missing Maggie. The news spread all over the city, in an almost inconceivable brief space of time, and thousands upon thousands of people made their way to the vicinity of the place where the hat was found. A dozen boats manned with crews carrying dragging apparatus put out, and at once the bottom of the river was most thoroughly searched. The revenue-cutter Andy Johnson, which lay in the stream, went up to the spot and fired several cannon in the hope that the body of the missing girl would rise. It is estimated that 25,000 to 40,000 people lined the shore and crowded to the vicinity during the afternoon. All efforts to find the body failed, however, and the day closed with the terrible mystery still unsolved. If the girl jumped or was thrown into the river or lake at any point easily accessible from her school neither her body nor her hat could have been carried by any current to the spot where the hat was found. If she committed suicide or was drowned at the spot it is a most remarkable circumstance that she was not seen by any of the hundred of men constantly employed in the vicinity.

THE NORTH ADAMS HORROR.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners have given a decision on the Troy & Greenfield Railroad collision at North Adams Oct. 21, by which seven persons lost their lives. The board is of opinion that the weight of testimony shows that Engineer Wattson was proceeding in an improper and dangerous manner, and that there is no excuse for this negligence. So far as the management of the road is concerned, the board regrets to say a loose system has prevailed; that trains have too often been permitted to run in the wrong direction without proper precaution, and that this has been done so often that it ought to have been known and prevented. A road which cannot be operated with reasonable safety should not be operated at all, and no exception should be made in favor of a road owned by the Commonwealth. The manner of making up a construction-train with the caboose ahead of the engine is condemned.

FIRE RECORD.

The Ruins of the Mill at Fall River Still Burning—Losses and Insurance—A Severe Blaze at Coldwater, Mich.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 29.—The ruins of the Flint Mill are still burning. Of the main mill only the lower sides and part of the south end remain, and portions of these will fall. Of the picker-house in the rear, the upper two stories are gone. The lower story, with the engine and boiler room is comparatively uninjured. All the machinery of the main mill is in the basement in a mass of burning débris. The loss is $700,000, with $620,000 insurance. Besides the insurance on the mill there is $30,000 on profits. The mill will receive $100 for each day of stoppage. The Directors meet tomorrow, when the question of rebuilding will probably be acted upon. The present outlook, considering the heavy insurance, is that the companies will undertake to rebuild the mill instead of paying the policies, as it could be replaced at present at less than $600,000. The capital stock was $580,000, held by 275 shareholders, 132 of whom are non-residents. The defective water supply was caused by the smallness of the service-pipes in this comparatively new part of the city. In one end of the mill was a tank containing twenty barrels of oil, and at the other a carburetor filled with a large quantity of naphtha, but, strangely, neither exploded, although covered by a burning mass and exposed for hours to the most intense heat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 29.—The barns and sheds connected with the Park Garden of G. A. Hurst, in this city, burned last night, together with several hundred bushels of onions, a very large quantity of other vegetables, fifteen tons of hay, and all utensils for managing the garden, with a large number of hotbeds. The loss will probably reach $2,000.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—The three-story brick building of the Bank of Montreal, also occupied by the general offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was damaged by fire $10,000 worth. The railroad company's loss is $4,000.

DOVER, N. H., Oct. 29.—The sash, window, and blind factory of Washington F. Hayes & Son burned. Loss $37,000, insurance $19,000. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

CHICAGO BLAZES.

The still to Engine Company No. 17 and Chemical 1 at 12:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a small fire in No. 28 North Halsted street, a paint-shop occupied by Smith & Hemrati. The fire was caused by a stove placed too near the woodwork. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box No. 873 at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 259 Blackhawk street, owned and occupied by Joseph Butzen. The shed, which was worth about $50, was totally destroyed, a horse valued at $100 being burned to death. There was no insurance upon the shed or horse.

The alarm from Box No. 378 at 11 o'clock Saturday night was false.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Canada and the International Fisheries Exhibition—A Surgical Operation—Other Items of News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—It is feared that as compared with the United States display Canada will make but a poor show at the International Fisheries Exhibition which opens in London next year. The Dominion Government were too late in awakening to the importance of the subject. Nothing could be done until funds were voted at the last session of Parliament, whereas the United States have been for years making preparations. Congress voted $50,000 for the purpose, whereas the Canada Government provided only $10,000. The work of collecting and classifying the exhibits is under the charge of the Inspectors of Fisheries in the different provinces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—A queer operation at the Hotel Dieu by Dr. Hingston was the removal of an ovarian tumor from an infant 2 years old, the removal being quite as heavy as the child. The operation was a success. The case is regarded as among the most remarkable known to surgery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—No settlement has yet been arrived at between the Government and the Pullman Car Company regarding the cars seized by the Canadian custom officers last year. Some months ago the company were notified of the decision of the Minister of Customs upholding the seizure, whereupon they requested a short delay to enable them to prepare their arguments against the judgment of the Minister. The request was granted, and thus the matter rests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 28.—About four weeks ago Edwin H. Ellis, who has been traveling through the State of Maine as an evangelist, and Mrs. John E. Rose, of Thomaston, Me., arrived here and registered at a hotel under assumed names as man and wife. Mrs. Rose's husband tracked the eloping couple as far west as Chicago and then back to the East, and finally traced them to this city. Rose procured Ellis' arrest here under an old law on the charge of adultery. Ellis was tried today in the County Court, and having been found guilty was fined $400 or two years' imprisonment in jail, the full penalty of the law. Mrs. Rose returned to her parents at Thomastown. She has one child. Ellis deserted his wife, who lives at Neponset, Mass., and has three children. Ellis talked last week of giving a course of cheap lectures here, expecting to be released, but a postponement is now in order. As Mrs. Rose stands by him the fine may be paid. Some time ago Ellis became quite celebrated by his evangelistic labors among the Baptists in Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 28.—The new issue of Dominion $4 notes is ready, and will be in the hands of the Deputy Receiver-General in a few days. A well-executed portrait of the Marquis of Lorne occupies the centre of the engraving on the face of the bill. In the lower right-hand corner the great seal of Canada, in light red, is separately stamped, rendering imitation more than usually difficult.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company intends to submit to its shareholders at their next meeting the proposal for laying a submarine cable in Lake Superior, under its charter, to connect Fort William with Ontario. When completed Toronto will have direct telegraphic communication with Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Government now has a line in operation from Fort William to the latter point.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., 29.—On Friday night last J. B. Davis, a prominent carriage-builder here, fell down on Simcoe street in an epileptic fit. In coming in contact with the pavement the unfortunate man, besides bruising his face, bit his tongue severely. He was removed home where he expired late last night. His tongue was swollen to such a size that it could not be contained in his mouth. He suffered excruciating pain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—Lady Langevin, wife of Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works of the Dominion, died here tonight.

NOE, WIFE-MURDERER.

He Has Thus Far Escaped Mob Violence, but Threats of Lynching Are Still Heard.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 29.—The excitement here over the prospective lynching of Noe, the Bond County wife-murderer, though somewhat abated, continues to be the chief topic of conversation. Renewed threats to the effect that a mob may be expected at any time has caused Sheriff Mays to adopt precautionary measures in securing the prisoner's safety. A well-armed guard will be stationed about the jail at night, and in the event that the lynchers make their appearance the fire-bell will be rung as a signal of the mob's advent. Your correspondent visited Noe today and sought an interview, but failed to get him to enter into a conversation to any degree of satisfaction concerning the proposed lynching expedition. He is very restless and presents a haggard appearance, and, while he tries in every way possible to conceal his fear, it is plainly noticeable that a matter of no trifling importance weighs heavily upon his mind. The putting off from time to time of Noe's trial has caused the citizens of the neighborhood where the crime was committed to believe that the law will fail to deal justly with him, and they seem fully determined to make the wretch pay the penalty of his fiendish act with a rope about his neck long ere the honor of the law has again a chance to vindicate itself.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—The news of the death at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, this morning of Charles A. Whitney, owner of the Morgan, Louisiana & Texas Steamer and Rail Lines, became known here about noon and created a widespread feeling of sorrow. All the flags of the shipping and on the public buildings appeared at half-mast in the course of the day. Deceased was President of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of this city. He had spent the summer at Newport and was to have left for Europe yesterday.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—Col. W. W. Guy, for many years past Auditor of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, died early this morning.

J. Nippoor, 738 Twenty-first street, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have never found anything to equal Brown's Iron Bitters in curing heartburn."

MARINE NEWS.

A Very Limited Inquiry Saturday for Vessels to Carry Lumber.

Coal-Carriers at Buffalo Scarce and Rates Advanced 10 Cents Per Ton.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—News from Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was a very limited inquiry Saturday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, and as a consequence few charters were made. Many owners of vessels engaged in this trade have ordered their craft to be stripped and laid up, and the general impression is that few if any vessels employed in carrying lumber to this port will be in commission after the 20th of November. There is no change in rates for the worse for the simple reason that owners will not send their vessels for less than the prevailing rates, which continue to be quoted as follows:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50	@1.62½
From Muskengon*	1.50	@1.62½
From White Lake		1.62½
From Pentwater		1.75
From Ludington		1.75
From Menominee		2.00
From Manistee		1.87½
From Alpena		2.25
From Bay City		2.50
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		2.00
From Ashland	3.00	@3.50
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was no demand whatever for vessels to carry coarse freights, and not a single charter was reported.

Vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba and Marquette to Lake Erie ports continued in good demand, but carriers and shippers are somewhat apart in their views, the latter offering $1.25 per ton, while the former insist on better rates. No charters were made at this port Saturday, and only one or two were made at lower lake ports, rates continue to be quoted firm at the following figures:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.65@1.70
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.25@1.30
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.05@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.30@1.40

Coal freights at Buffalo advanced 10 cents per ton Saturday. There is a scarcity of carriers at that port for Lake Michigan ports, many of the vessels arriving there with grain being placed in ordinary as soon as they discharge their cargoes. Considerable stock has accumulated at Buffalo which shippers are anxious to send forward before the close of navigation, and vesselmen look for still better carrying rates this week. Advices from other coal shipping points still represent the demand for carriers good and rates very firm, with an advancing tendency. Rates to Lake Michigan ports are now quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 85
From Toledo to Chicago	70
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	85
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	85
From Toledo to Milwaukee	70
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	85
From Buffalo to Racine	92½
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	95

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Carrier has been stripped and laid up for the winter.

Things were very quiet at this port yesterday, the arrivals and sailings being few.

The schooner Millard Fillmore arrived Saturday from Oswego with 536 tons of hard coal.

The schooner Tempest is in one of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's docks for calking.

The receipts of salt at this port by lake last week aggregated 2,448 barrels and 700 tons in bulk.

The receipts of coal Saturday by lake were 8,719 tons, of which 8,019 tons were hard and 700 soft.

The schooner John Bean is to be placed in commission today, and will tow behind the big tug Holliday.

The schooner Olga lost her jibboom by fouling with another vessel while being towed into the Lighthouse Slip Saturday night.

Capt. Frank Lovell, of the ill-fated tug Wetzel, had many warm friends at this port, and the catastrophe that cost him his life so suddenly was the topic of conversation among marine men yesterday.

Outside of the Goodrich Line steamers the travel by lake for this season is about over. The well-known stanchness of the steamers of the Goodrich Line make them a favorit mode of travel notwithstanding the cold weather outside.

Vessels in the iron-ore trade are about the only ones that have made any money for their owners this season, and they have not made enough to allow their owners to present their Captains with diamond pins or meerschaum pipes as a recognition of their services.

William O. Goodman, Esq., the prominent lumberman, after whom Capt. William O. Johnson's speedy schooner Goodman was named, on Saturday presented William O. Johnson, the Captain's young and only son, with a magnificent gold-lined silver goblet, suitably inscribed.

While attempting to come down the river Saturday night the steamship H. Chisholm grounded in the draw of Twenty-second street bridge and remained fast until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the tugs succeeded in pulling her back. She was above the bridge at a late hour last night, the water in the river being low on account of the southwest wind. She is drawing fifteen feet, and will have to remain until the water rises.

The big lake tug Brockway arrived from Ludington Saturday with the ark Jacobus laden with 750,000 feet of lumber. This is the last trip of the Brockway this season, and on her return to Ludington she will be placed in ordinary. Capt. Courtland, the master of the Brockway and the designer of the immense scows or arks which the Brockway tows, has every reason to be proud of their performance both this season and last, as not a single foot of lumber was lost off of them, and they have proved a complete success, notwithstanding all the forebodings of vesselmen regarding them.

Storm-Signals Ordered Down.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—1 a. m.—Signals are ordered down at Oswego, Section 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Alpena, Port Huron, and Mackinaw.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 29—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Buffalo, 8:20 a. m.; steam-barge Sparta and consort, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Porter Chamberlain and barges, 9:10 a. m.; steam-barge Mineral Rock and barges, 12:05 p. m.; steam-barge H. Howard and barges, 1:34 p. m.; steam-barge Dan M. Dickinson and barges, 6 p. m.; steam-barge Lowell and barges, 5 p. m.; schooners J. W. Doane and David steward, 2 p. m.; schooner Barbarian, 3:10 p. m.; schooner Pearl, 8 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Ocean, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Republican and consort, 12 m.; steamship R. A. Packer, 5:15 p. m.; steam-barge Mary Pringle, 11:50 a. m.; steam-barge Handy Boy, 3:35 p. m.; steam-barge H. S. Hubbell and consort, 2 p. m.; steam-barge Sanilac, 5 p. m.; steam-barge Peter Smith and barges, 5:25 p. m.; schooners M. A. Muir and Mariner, 1:20 p. m.; schooners Elizabeth Jones and Monitor, 4:30 p. m.; schooners Laura Belle and Acontias, 6 p. m. Wind west, gentle. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 29.—Arrived—Steam-barge Monahansett, steam-bage Inter-Ocean, schooner R. B. Hayes.

Sailed—Steam-barge Monahansett, steam-barge Oscar Townsend and consort, Ed. Kelly, steam-barge Argonaut, schooner S. A. King, schooner Mystic Star, schooner A. Boody, schooner Granger, schooner Delaware, schooner Venus, schooner Unadilla, schooner S. J. Tilden, schooner Southwest.

The schooners Our Son and Knight Templar ran in for shelter yesterday, sailing again today. The Knight Templar lost a portion of her deck-load of lumber.

Wind west, light.

Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—The wind was fresh from the southeast outside today, and considerable of a swell was running. The schooner Mt. Vernon, lumber-laden for Racine; schooner Mongaugon, stone-laden; and schooner Vermont, lumber-laden, ran into the harbor for shelter.

After lightering 150 tons of coal from the barge City of Cleveland, which grounded in the draw of the Northwestern Railroad bridge yesteday morning, she was released by the tugs Hagerman and Stark and landed at her dock.

The schooners H. B. Burger and W. W. Bingham were stripped today and went into winter quarters.

The schooner Itasca was today chartered to load wheat at Green Bay for Buffalo for 4½ cents.

Iron-ore freights were firm at $1.25 from Escanaba to Cleveland.

Cleared for Escanaba—Steam-barge Monahansett and schooner Kingfisher.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 29.—Arrived from below, coal laden—Steam-barge Farwell and consorts Rutter and Godfrey and schooner Thomas L. Parker.

The tug John Leathem, bound from Chicago to Sturgeon Bay, came into the harbor this afternoon to have repairs made to her machinery. Her master reports that when off Racine Point he saw the schooner George W. Wrea, lumber laden, for Chicago, with her jibboom, fore and main topmasts, foremast-head, and fore-gaff gone, the result of heavy weather. The Leathem went to her, but she refused assistance, having a fair wind to Chicago.

It is thought that the steam-barge Truesdell, ashore at Charlevoix, is in bad shape. A dispatch was received this morning by the Kirtland, Wolf & Davidson Wrecking Company from Charlevoix from Capt. Franklin, wrecking-master of the Boston Marine, requesting that another steam-pump be sent to her at once. The tug Coe left this afternoon with a fourteen-inch pump. The two steam-pumps of the Leviathan were unable to free her of water.

The wind has been fresh from the westward all day, and the fleet of wind-bound vessels bound for Chicago, which ran into the harbor for shelter yesterday, got away this afternoon.

The big lake tug Brockaway, on her way from Chicago to Ludington, ran into the harbor this afternoon. Her master did not care to attempt Ludington harbor tonight, as considerable of a swell is running on the east shore.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 29.—Arrived—Steam-barge John N. Glidden, steam-barge Havana, schooner S. Merch, schooner G. H. Warrington, schooner J. H. Webb, schooner Helena, schooner A. J. Rogers, schooner Chase, schooner Wall, schooner Young America.

Cleared—Steam-barge J. R. Whiting, steam-barge Superior, schooner Guiding Star, schooner Mount Blanc, schooner Sandusky, schooner St. Lawrence.

Passed down—Propeller Arctic.

Passed up—Propellers Winslow and Arizona.

Cleared at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—Cleared—Propeller Russia, with merchandise, and schooners Saveland and Niagara with coal, for Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lord, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Delaware, Erie, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Monguagon, Cleveland, block stone.
Schr M. B. Hall, Marinette, lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lotus, Summer Isle, railroad ties.
Schr Regulator, South Chicago, light.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr C. J. Magill, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Ludington, lumber.
Schr P. J. Avery, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Wallin, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ruby, Ludington, lumber.
Schr James Garrett, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogontz Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Market Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Halsted, Racine, light.
Schr Ottawa, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Montague, lumber.
Schr Red Wing, Erie, coal.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. M. Peterson, Ashland, lumber.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Black River, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop C. F. Traverse, Traverse City, 8,000 bu oats and sundries.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, light.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, 3,800 sacks and 1,125 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 1,850 brls and 6,288 sacks flour and sundries.
Prop Toledo, Collingwood, 8,868 bu corn, 10,703 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Green Bay, Racine, light.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Success, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, light.
Schr Ramedary, Kenosha, light.
Schr Red White and Blue, Buffalo, 28,500 bu flaxseed.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr D. B. Martin, Menominee, light.
Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.
Schr Speed, Pentwater, merchandise.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

THE NEW IRISH LEAGUE.

Program Setting Forth the Objects of the Organization.

The following is the program of the Irish National League:

Resolved, That an association be formed to attain for the Irish people the following objects:

First—National self-government.
Second—Land-law reform.
Third—Local self-government.
Fourth—Extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchises.
Fifth—The development and encouragement of the labor and industrial interests of Ireland.

That this association be called "The Irish National League."

That the object of the league be defined as follows:

ART. 1.

The restitution to the Irish people of the right to manage their own affairs in a Parliament elected by the people of Ireland.

ART. 2.

(*a*) The creation of an occupying ownership or peasant proprietary by an amendment of the purchase clauses of the Land act of 1881, so as to secure the advance by the State of the whole of the purchase-money, and the extension of the period of repayment over sixty-three years.

(*b*) The transfer by compulsory purchase to County Boards of land not cultivated by the owners and not in the occupation of tenants, for resale or reletting to laborers and small farmers in plots or grazing commonages.

(*c*) The protection from the imposition of rent on improvements made by the tenant or his predecessors in title, to be effected by an amendment of the Healy clause of the Land act of 1881.

(*d*) The admission of leaseholders and other excluded classes to all the benefits of the Land act, with the further amendments thereof included in the Land-Law (Ireland) Act Amendment bill of Mr. Redmond.

ART. 3.

(*a*) The creation of County Boards, and the transfer thereto of the fiscal and administrative powers of grand juries.

(*b*) The abolition of the principle of nomination by government to membership of the following boards:

The Local Government Board.
The Board of Works.
The General Valuation and Boundary Survey.
The Board of National Education.
The Reformatory and Industrial Schools Board.
The Prisons Board.
The Fishery Board.

And the transfer of their powers to representatives elected by County Boards.

(*c*) The transfer to County Boards of the management of union workhouses, lunatic asylums, and other institutions supported by local rates.

(*d*) The substitution of local for imperial control in the appointment and management of the police.

(*e*) The extension to County Boards of the power to nominate County Sheriffs, as at present exercised by municipalities in the case of City Sheriffs.

(*f*) The vesting in County Boards of the right of nominating magistrates now enjoyed by Lord-Lieutenants of counties.

(*g*) The abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

ART. 4.

(*a*) The extension and assimilation of the Irish parliamentary and municipal franchises to those of England.

(*b*) The adoption of the English system in the registration of voters.

(*c*) The securing that any measure of popular enfranchisement introduced for Great Britain shall also be extended to Ireland.

ART. 5.

Separate legislation to elevate the condition of agricultural laborers, to secure:

(*a*) The providing of laborers' dwellings, with half-acre allotments in the proportion of one to every £25 valuation in the case of all holdings, pastoral or agricultural.

(*b*) The abolition of payment of poor-rate in respect of laborers' dwellings.

(*c*) The repeal of the quarter-acre clause, so as to entitle laborers to outdoor relief during illness.

ART. 6.

Coöperation in the movement for fostering Irish industries by the appointment, in connection with each branch of the organization, of an Industrial Committee, on which manufacturers, shopkeepers, artisans, and farmers shall have proportional representation, and the functions of which shall be:

(*a*) To encourage the use and sale of Irish products.

(*b*) To coöperate with the National Exhibition Company in securing the genuineness of articles offered for sale as Irish manufactures; and in the organization of local exhibitions from time to time.

(*c*) To obtain scientific reports of the industrial capacities of their various districts, and stimulate the establishment of local manufacturing and cottage industries.

RULES.

The Irish National League shall consist of branches and Central Council.

The Council shall consist of thirty members, twenty to be elected by County Conventions and ten by the Irish Parliamentary party. The branches in each county shall send delegates to an annual County Convention, and each delegate shall cast his vote for the candidate nominated to the Central Council in manner provided by the rules. Members of Parliament shall be ineligible for election to the Council by a County Convention.

The branches to be organized, rules framed, and the method of nomination and election to the Council settled by an Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee shall consist of five members of the Mansion House Committee for the Relief of Evicted Tenants, five members of the Executive of the Labor and Industrial Union, five members of the Council of the Home-Rule League, and fifteen other gentlemen.

The Organizing Committee shall have all the power of a Central Council until the Council is elected, and no longer.

MRS. GEN. PICKETT DYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Gen. Pickett, widow of the late Gen. George E. Pickett, of Confederate States army fame, is lying dangerously ill at the Exchange Hotel here, and is reported dying tonight. More than a year ago some of the old classmates of her husband who had been with him in the regular army used their influence and got her a clerkship in Washington, which she held until a few months ago, when she was turned out by Mahone's influence. Since that time she has been in this city until stricken down by sickness three weeks ago. It is understood that she was mainly dependent upon her salary for support.

Indications of consumption are allayed by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE Agency of 132 Broadway, New York, has elegant offices for its Chicago branch at 151 and 153 Monroe-st. Success unparalleled. Reputation worldwide.

$10 REWARD—LOST—WHITE POINTER dog with orange-colored marks on ears, head, and body; had on leather collar; was last seen following a buggy from the viaduct. Return to the Grand Pacific Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 6 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,900 to loan at lowest rate on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN AT current rates on city property in sums to suit, above $2,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT EDGERTON'S STAbles 37 to 43 Fourteenth-st.: One pair gray mares, 5 and 6 years old, white manes and tails, 15½ hands high, weigh 1,000 pounds, very stylish, good roadsters. One pair chunky bays, 16 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, weigh 1,200 pounds. One sorrel horse 7 years old, out of Alexander's Abdallah, record 2:40. One pair blacks, 5 and 7 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 950 and 1,000 pounds; can trot together in 2:50. One large dapple-gray mare 6 years old, suitable for coupe or rockaway. One light roan 16 hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. These horses work single or double, warranted sound and kind in every respect.
Also several cheap ones from $75 to $150.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, and harness; also pony phaeton and harness at 2316 Indiana-av.; no use for them.

HORSES WINTERED AT HIGHLAND Farm. For terms address F. F. FRENCH, 75 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ROAD HORSE. Will not buy of jockey. Prefer pedigree of owner to that of the horse; cash. Address V 74, Tribune office.

$80 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK OR BUSIness horse; is 8 years old, city broke, and acclimated; weight, 1,100; without a windgall or puff; well muscled, good worker; worth twice that money in any sale stable. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, sold on small monthly payments or rented, and rentals applied if purchased; low prices. A. SCHAAF & CO., 275 West Madison-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

STORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000—FINE HOTEL and ground, clear; rented for three years at $2,600; in Denver, Colo.; want improved Chicago property; the Denver property is first-class.
$160,000—1,200 acres; one of the finest coal mines, with 85 cars, 2 side railroad tracks, 21 miles, 18 tenant houses, 4 large dwelling houses, all the tools, etc., for mining; 150,000 tons of coal in sight; mine working every day; owner is paralyzed on one side, and is retiring from business; will trade for good land in Nebraska or Dakota.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$60,000—ONE OF THE finest 5-story, 100-room hotels (out of Chicago) in Illinois, free and clear, completely and nicely furnished, in city of 25,000 people; want a good, improved, large stock farm, with stock; hotel will rent for $4,500 per year; owner now runs it.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—3, 4, 5, AND 6 H. P. UPright boiler; three small second-hand upright boilers; also radiaters, W. I. pipe, and fittings. SAM'L J. POPE & CO., No. 196 Lake-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Send address to I G, 1710 State-st., and it will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.: If you will be kind enough to read this list through you will find there are some first-class bargains in it, and now is the time to buy dwellings, houses and stores if you wish to occupy them next May. They are low now, but next spring they will be higher-priced. I offer nothing here but what is paying at least 7 per cent net, except vacant lots, and they are 20 per cent below value.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$42,000—4-story and basement stone-front store and lot on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.; in very centre of wholesale business; rents for $4,700 per year.

$22,500—3-story and basement brownstone-front store, 25x120; lot 25x120 to alley; rents for $2,500; will rent for $3,000 after May next; on Madison-st., in very centre of retail business, near Morgan-st.; this property will pay 13 per cent next year (it is cheap); such property ought not to go begging for buyers.

$12,000—2-story and basement building in flats, 26x84; lot 33x150; east front; on Clark-st.; this is first-class renting property; pays net 10 per cent; 4 nice flats; cheap.

$100 per foot—150x171, on Van Buren-st., near Loomis; this is $25 per foot less than its actual value, and in less than two years when the new Board of Trade is finished it will bring $200 per foot; east of Ashland-av.; will sell 75 feet.

$5,800—Store and lot (corner), 27½x100, on Desplaines-st., between Van Buren and Madison; a bargain for some one.

$150 per foot—Lot 25x150, east front, on North Clark-st., two blocks south of Lincoln Park; cheap.

$20,000—3 buildings and lots (corner), on Jackson-st., near Canal; rents for $2,100; this property has a good future, and at $20,000 is very cheap; likely to double in three years more.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

$7,000—I want you to see this property—A 2-story 12-room modern dwelling, brick basement; house is in perfect order and is worth at least $2,500 cash; the lot is 60x120 feet and is cheap at $100 per foot; south front on Park-av., near Hoyne-st. If you want a bargain in a first-class neighborhood this is it; must be sold at once.

I am going to sell to some one, at low figures, No. 292 Park-av., a first-class 12-room 2-story octagon-front brick dwelling; fine brick barn and lot 30x125; house cost over $10,000 to build; we want an offer; possession can be had at once. Key is here.

$6,500—2-story and basement brick dwelling, 3 rooms deep; every modern improvement; lot 22x125 on Monroe-st., near Honore; rent $55 per month.

$7,700—3-story and basement 14-room stone-front, in first-class repair; stone steps, sidewalks, and every modern improvement; possession at once; fronting Union Park, near Washington-boulevard.

$4,500—10-room 2-story dwelling, barn, and lot 30x125, on Warren-av., near Robey-st.; this house and lot ought to sell at once; it is in good repair, and is in a first-class neighborhood; it is a bargain; possession can be had at once.

$3,600—This house rents for $40 per month; it is a 2-story 10-room in flats; lot is 25x150 on Van Buren-st., near Western-av.; pays nearly 15 per cent net, and it is growing property; house in perfect order.

$7,200—2-story and basement octagon stone front 10-room modern dwelling, brick barn, and lot, east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.; very cheap.

$9,250—12-room all modern brick dwelling, barn, and lot 24x138, on Dearborn-av., north of Division-st.; house 3 rooms deep; cheap.

$6,800—3-story modern octagon stone front, 3 rooms deep, and lot, on Loomis-st., near Jackson.

$8,500—First-class octagon stone front, every modern improvement, in excellent order; chandeliers, cost $500, go with house, and lot 25x125, on Peoria-st., near Jackson; first-class bargain.

$8,500—Fine all modern 12-room dwelling, 25x48, lot 25x120; house is in excellent repair; has billiard-hall, ice-house, etc.; on Morgan-st., near Van Buren; house cost to build over $8,000.

$5,000—Nice 2-story and basement octagon stone front modern dwelling, and lot, on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.

$6,000—This is cheap; all modern 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 22x48, lot 22x125, east front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.; cheap.

$5,500—2-story and basement modern brick dwelling, and lot 21x110 (corner), on Congress-st., 1 block from Ashland-av.

$7,500—Octagon modern stone front, and lot 24x165, east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.

$2,300—8-room 2-story house, and lot 25x125, south front, on Van Buren-st., near California-av.; rent $23 per month.

VACANT LOTS.

$125 per foot on Walton-place, near Rush-st., lot 30x110, south front. This lot is the cheapest lot offered in the city, only a block from Mr. Farwell's fine residence. It is a great bargain.

$200 per foot, Michigan-av., about 150 feet south of Thirty-fifth-st., lot 40x125; this is also very cheap.

$150 per foot, Wabash-av., just south of Thirty-fifth-st. 40x140.

$50 per foot, Prairie-av., east front, between Forty-second and Forty-third; these beautiful residence lots are offered at a sacrifice to get money to put into business; will sell 50 or 100 feet by 165, to 20-foot alley; street-cars in 1 block, South Park and other fine first-class improvements close by; they are cheap.

$60 per foot, lot 50x128 on Hamilton-av., just south of Monroe-st.; these lots were offered last week at $55; $60 is the lowest price now.

$150 per foot, first-class business lot, or for flats, 25x150, east front, on North Clark-st., about two blocks south of Lincoln Park; cheap.

$105 per foot—This is a beautiful lot, 30x125, south front, on Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.; this is a most excellent neighborhood; it is cheap.

$800—Lot 25x120, on Owasco-st., 200 feet west of Western-av. and half-block north of Van Buren-st. cars.

$100 per foot—Here is a bargain; 150x170, on Van Buren-st., near Loomis, first-class for flats or stores and flats; this property is growing.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL & CO., Room 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house, near Twenty-first-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house, near Twenty-third-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house with brick basement, near Twenty-fifth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Twenty-ninth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house and 50-foot lot, near Twenty-eighth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house and a frame house, near Thirtieth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-third-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house and 50-foot lot, near Thirty-second-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Two brick houses, near Thirty-fourth-st.; one for $8,000, and one for $13,000.

FOR SALE—
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS PROPERTY—WEST SIDE.
Madison-st., near Aberdeen, $12,000.
Madison-st., near Carpenter, $11,000.
Madison-st., near Elizabeth, $10,000.
Madison-st., near Aberdeen, $23,000.
Madison-st., near Ada, $18,000.
Madison-st., near Leavitt, a fine piece for $12,000.
Halsted-st., near Monroe, 25 or 50 feet, $800 per foot; improved.
Halsted-st., near Jackson, 3-story, rented for $80, will sell for $8,750.
Halsted-st., near Twelfth, 3-story frame for $5,000.
Halsted-st., near Seventeenth, a large frame house and lot, $5,500.
Several vacant lots on Madison and Halsted-sts.
A fine corner to improve, with three fronts, corner Barry Point-road, Madison-st., and California-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
A few choice lots on Hinman-st., between Lincoln and Robey.
Twenty-second-st., between Lincoln and Robey.
Near the large manufacturing and lumber district.
S. J. GLOVER,
Room 8, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
Or will lease for a term of years, 40 or 60x150 feet on Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph; very favorable terms.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ON EASY terms—525 West Adams-st., south front; lot 50x188½; house and barn in thorough repair. Apply at 198 Lake-st. Can give immediate possession.

FOR SALE—
Southwest corner Jackson-st. and Ogden-av.
250 feet on Ogden-av.
175 feet on Jackson-st.
180 feet on Wood-st., with 3-story brick building, rented for over $200 per month; balance of lot can be improved that will pay big on the investment; will sell for $30,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE FRONT on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. Choice neighborhood; no railroad track; thoroughly built and nearly new; now vacant and in order. Will be sold low, on easy terms, by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—A 24-ROOM BRICK block, between Oakley and Western-avs. near Milwaukee, on Coblentz-st., No. 150, will sell for $4,500; this is less than the building cost; this is a bargain as the building will rent for $75 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES.
100 feet corner Chicago-av. and Halsted-st.
100x100 corner Carpenter and Fulton-sts.
75 feet on Warren-av., near Stanton.
30 or 60 feet on Fulton-st., near Halsted.
And a number of other good ones, by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
Manufacturing or dock property in the city or suburbs; we can fill almost any order in this line of property.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X150, ASHLAND-AV., near Harrison-st.; only $150 per foot. This is a fine building lot for a good residence.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,500—A 24-ROOM BRICK house, near Indiana-st. cars, just west of Ashland-av.; rents for $84 per month; will sell for $5,500, half cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—ON PORTland-av., 12 rooms, No. 2626. Twenty-seventh-st., 12 rooms, No. 166.
S. J. GLOVER,
Room 8, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of DeKalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—
50x70 feet, southwest corner of Van Buren and Throop-sts. This a fine corner to improve.
50x125, Jackson-st., near Throop, with frame building, for $7,000.
2 lots more of those fine lots on Laflin-st., near Van Buren, left; want to close them out at once.
75 feet corner Harrison and Loomis-sts.
Several good pieces on South Ashland-av., and a fine piece corner Ashland-av. and Fulton-st., to improve.
100 feet corner Jackson-st. and Oakley-av.
132 feet, Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
Several single lots on Adams and Jackson-sts.
We have a fine list of vacant lots all over the West Side, prices ranging $300 and upwards.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty on the North Side—It is one of the best triangular corners, has a frontage of 141 feet on two prominent streets, including large 3-story and basement brick building, rented at $3,400 per year to good tenants; will net $4,000 per year; can be bought at a bargain. This is a splendid chance for manufacturers or capitalists to invest. For particulars apply to
COLLOT & SCHMIDT,
Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PROPerty—No. 422 South Halsted-st., a first-class 3-story frame building with store-front; good lot, with other improvements. Inquire of owner, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 3-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS,
90 Washington-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Fourteenth-st.; $10,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front, near Fourteenth-st., extra well built and finished.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front, near Fourteenth-st.; $12,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Seventeenth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Twentieth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Two brick houses, near Twenty-first-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twentieth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brick house, near Twentieth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twenty-first-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twenty-third-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twenty-fifth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Pressed-brick house, near Twenty-ninth-st., very desirable. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
OCTAGON STONE-FRONT—On a choice corner on South Side; several very handsome rooms on parlor floor; finest view of the lake that is to be had anywhere on the North or South Sides; $13,500.

FOR SALE—
WARREN-AV.
Prices, $2,500 to $10,000.
WASHINGTON-ST. BOULEVARD.
Prices, $2,500 to $40,000.
PARK-AV.
Prices, $1,200 to $20,000.
MONROE-ST.
Prices, $2,500 to $15,000.
ADAMS-ST.
Prices, $2,500 to $25,000.
JACKSON-ST.
Prices, $3,500 to $10,000.
We can furnish a good list of improved property to select from, and also fine list of vacant lots on all West Side streets.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 55x168 feet, and brick barn, in one of the best locations on the boulevard. House has hall in the middle with rooms on each side, and is heated by steam. The lot alone is worth $33,000. By expending $5,000 on the house it can be modernized and the property made worth $55,000. Price, $40,000.
LARGE FINE RESIDENCE—With large grounds, over 100 feet front. Improvements cost $127,000, and the lot is worth $60,000. A palatial place. Price, $100,000. Price of house and 73 feet of the lot, $75,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome residence with fine grounds. House has the most elegant interior of any residence in the city.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house, near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet wide and 3 or 4 rooms deep. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.

FOR SALE—
A large corner on Pine and Chestnut-sts., opposite Farwell's new residence; one of the finest locations on the North Side; will sell all or in parcels.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.

LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs	$150 to $200
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st	$300 to $500
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield	$200 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park	200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot	100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot	100
LOTS—Near Highland Park	100
LOTS—At Highwood	50
LOTS—At Kenwood	....
LOTS—At Englewood	....

AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
AND
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—I can give a better bargain in either of these places than can be found in Cook County. Look at all the other suburbs first, and then come to my office at 10 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. and take a free ride to see the premises, and I think we shall trade. At all events, it will cost you nothing to try. Lots for sale at from $5 to $10 per foot, or $100 to $200 a lot. Monthly payments will buy a home. I have been dealing in suburban property north of the city for the last sixteen years, and for a reputation for fair and honorable dealing I will refer to any business man in Evanston, where I have resided for 15 years. Come young men who have no homes of your own, secure one before it takes another rise, as it surely will next season.
C. E. BROWNE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
The cheapest and best lots in the town.
10 lots on Diversey-av., between Sheffield and Seminary-avs, $750.
6 lots on Wolfram-st., near Sheffield-av., $550.
4 lots on George-st., near Sheffield-av., $450.
3 lots on Wellington-st., near Sheffield-av., $550.
20 lots, east front, on Sheffield-av., near Wellington-st., from $550 to $750.
15 lots on Baxter-st., near Wellington, $425.
6 lots on Fletcher-st., south front, near the lake, $825.
250 feet on corner of Barry and Evanston-avs.
All of these lots are near street-cars and have lake water and good drainage. McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the prettiest suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOICE location, 3 blocks from depot, 7-room house and lot, $2,500. HENRY WHIPPLE & CO., 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:31, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—
We are instructed to forward the best offer we can get before the 1st of November for ten acres of good ground near Cottage Grove-av., west of Grand Crossing; owner must have money.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENtion—200 or 150 acres, partly on and all near lake shore, two miles north of South Chicago, at $1,250 per acre cash. Greatest bargain offered in the market; only buyers need answer. Illinois Central double-track runs through the property. Address OWNER, D 708, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—Completely furnished nine-room house, barn, chicken-house, etc., all in first-class order, with lot 50x150; eight minutes' walk from depot; 21 trains daily each way. Price $4,000; terms $2,500 cash, balance one year from 1st of January next. Address P. O. Box 174, South Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—ARE YOU GOing to the land of flowers? If you are, send for a pamphlet describing over 100 orange groves, residences, farms, and hotels I have for sale; some to exchange. MARTIN DUNN, 206 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HYDE PARK residence lots; a subdivision at Oakland, Forrestville, Kenwood, and Irondale. Call and get plats with prices.
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE ACRE tracts, what I consider bargains.
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Our classified list of real estate for sale in each of the leading suburbs mailed on application.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe, houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures, and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home.
C. E. BROWNE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$15 PER ACRE—N. W. ¼, Sec. 7, Town 96, Range 32—the best 160 acres in Palo Alto County, Iowa; overlooks county-seat. West ½ S. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 18, 97, 34, 120, $8; S. E. ¼, 7, 94, 34, 160, $5.50; and N. W. ½ S. W. ¼ and S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼, 80 acres, $5.50; and N. ½ of S. E. ¼, 6, 97, 33, 80, $5.50; N. ½, S. E. ¼, 12, 97, 32, 74, $5.50. Will sell any part of these lands; they are No. 1 farm prairie lands.

And there are 40-acre tracts, some at $5.50, but will sell the whole lot at $5 per acre; all good, rich farm-lands: S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼, Sec. 7, 94, 31, 40 acres; N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼, Sec. 11, 94, 3, 37 53-100 acres; S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, 95, 31, 40 acres; N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼, Sec. 34, 96, 31, 40 acres; S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Sec. 8, 97, 31, 40 acres; S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼, Sec. 5, 94, 32, 40 acres; N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼, Sec. 34, 95, 32, 40 acres; S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼, Sec. 29, 94, 33, 40 acres; S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Sec. 20, 97, 33, 40 acres; S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼, Sec. 6, 97, 31, 40 acres; ½ of N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼, Sec. 27, 94, 31, 20 acres.

$1,700—160 acres one mile from Lost Creek Depot, in Platt County, Nebraska; 40 acres plowed; no other improvements, but it is a first-class rich piece of farm-land; want the cash; it is N. E. ¼, 18, 97, 1, W. You can look these lands up; you will find them first-class.

$1,650—160 acres N. W. ¼, Sec. 12, 7, 2; two miles from depot in Clay County, Kansas; there is no better 160 acres in the county; 100 acres under cultivation; raised 2,800 bushels of wheat this year; sold for over $1,800; borrowed $1,500 on this land 3 years ago; I will sell for $1,650 cash; no improvements; only 100 acres plowed.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$850—200 ACRES IN BODY, 2 miles from railroad, 7 miles southeast of McLeansborough, county seat of Hamilton County, Illinois. It is said this land is heavily timbered, and that the timber alone is worth $5,000. It is No. 1, rich farm land when timber is off. It looks like 200 acres of good, rich land, in as good part of Illinois as this 200 acres is, ought to sell at once. There is no humbug about it. Owner has paid taxes on it for 25 years, and title is perfect. It is N. E. ¼ of Sec. 31 and S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 18, T. 6, S. R. 7, E. 3d p. m., two miles from new railroad, Hamilton County, Illinois.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TEXAS AND MISSOURI land, 1,000,000 acres, by WM. V. KAY, 151 Monroe-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
84 South Sangamon-st., a 1½-story house, 7 rooms, etc., completely furnished.
$27—289 Oakley-st., fine 6-room flat, with brick barn.
$40—209 West Fourteenth-st., 10-room house in perfect order.
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant suite.
$60—In the Seymour apartment building, 303 and 305 Jackson-st., a very desirable suite; south front.
$35—79 Honore-st., 8 rooms and all improvements; fine light; large lot; near 3 lines of cars.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st. (east of Ashland-av.), an elegant new flat.

TO RENT—131 SOUTH HOYNE-ST., corner Adams, 9-room frame; will rent till May 1, $30.
135 Throop-st., corner Van Buren, 14-room house in complete order, $55.
A fine list of flats, 3 to 6 rooms; prices $10 to $30 per month.
Several good houses and flats North Side.
Call and look over our rent-board. If there is anything to rent on the West Side we have the larger portion of it.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—16-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, public restaurant first floor; West Lake-st.; furniture and fixtures for sale; good business; great bargain. B., 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE with barn at 438 Belden-av., the new stone-front 344 North Park-av., fronting the park. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 367 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS, ALL divisions of the city; furnished houses, South Side; boarding and rooming houses; furniture for sale. B., 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEment octagon stone-front house, with 14 rooms, on Wabash-av. near Thirtieth-st.; price, $75 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—12 NEW FLATS ON ASHland-av., near Indiana-st.; 5 and 6 rooms each; $20 and $25.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, hot and cold water, bath-room, No. 1093 West Monroe-st.; price $25; possession can be had immediately. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1, or at 1090 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM BRICK FLATS ON Aberdeen-st. at $20 and $21 per month. GEORGE DEPPISH, No. 105 Gurley-st., one block south of Harrison.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—35 NEW 6-ROOM FLATS. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 367 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors (7 rooms each and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.; will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely-furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH, 4 ROOMS, No. 9 Grenshaw-st.
$14—6 rooms, 24 Fillmore-st.
$12—4 rooms, 35 Fillmore-st.
$15—4 rooms, 497 Western-av.
Inquire at No. 9 Grenshaw-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—260 ONTARIO-ST.—A FAMIly unexpectedly going to housekeeping have a very pleasant alcove room, also two other rooms on same floor, all in good condition.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—THE store corner of Main and Union-sts. is for rent. It has the fixtures for a millinery store, but is suitable for a fancy notion or gentlemen's furnishing goods, a drug or cigar store.
Store No. 33 Union-st., adjoining the wholesale shoe house of Hill, Standish & Co., suitable for wholesale hats, clothing, or tobacco. Address H. A. H., No. 38 North Court-st., Memphis.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW BRICK building corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Wentworth-av., store and flats. In the new building corner Fifty-first and State-sts., the store; dwelling above.
Wanted, to buy a house and lot on State-st., between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first, east front.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM—20x70.
Loft on second floor, 40x70.
171 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID CORNER STORE, Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st., only $45. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NEW STORES IN THE Rosenfield Block, head of West Side boulevard; fine location for a good drug store; has fine suites of offices over same for physicians.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; VERY DEsirable. 176 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—GOOD PRIVATE STABLE on the North Side. Apply at No. 493 La Salle-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL GENtlemen desire a furnished floor, or rooms en suite, with private dining-room, near Washington-place. All communications to the Steward of the Union Club.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY and gentleman a small unfurnished flat in a quiet neighborhood; full particulars and terms must be stated to insure attention. Address A 28, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,500 CAN step into a live, legitimate business that will realize him double his investment annually. Investigation desired and references exchanged. Address Y 16, Tribune office.

A PARTY HAVING A FACTORY THAT desires a specialty to manufacture in the iron line with large profits can find such by addressing Y 17, Tribune office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—STOCK OF general merchandise well located in a Nebraska town of 2,500 inhabitants; rent very low; stock invoices $8,000. Address W. O. TAYLOR, Supt. of the Bradstreet Co., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS—The whole of, or a controlling interest in, several patented articles (embraced in one department of business), having large demand, with all the appliances on hand for immediate work. Reasons for selling, other branch of business occupies all of owner's time. A manufacturing concern desiring to add to their business, or parties having sufficient capital to develop a business of large promise, the present affords a most favorable opportunity. Parties in earnest will find that this will bear close investigation. Address P.-O. Box 387, Pittsburg.

FOR SALE—IN COUNTY-SEAT OF one of the best counties of Central Illinois, a first-class $15,000 stock of dry goods, millinery, boots, shoes, and clothing, doing a strictly cash business of $50,000; established trade of six years; stock free from remnants or old goods. Special reason for selling. Address Box 887, Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES, SALOONS, drug-stores, restaurants, dry goods, hardware, all kinds business, great bargains. B, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A GOOD paying drug stock on C. & N. W. R. R. Address S 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS restaurant in the State of Iowa; located in the heart of a town of 20,000 inhabitants, and 4 railroads; has 125 first-class boarders; board $4 per week; 15 furnished rooms; splendid oyster trade; regular bill of fare daily; long lease on good terms; a genuine bargain. Apply by letter only to Room 27 Tribune Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
A well-established milk route, 35 cans, doing good business; good reason for selling; will exchange for real estate.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS, AND furniture of a large boarding house in Pullman, or exchange for farm land. Address M. & K., Box 319, Pullman, Ill.

FOR SALE—$2,500—RESTAURANT—This is a great bargain; on the South Side, in very centre of business, and has one of the most fashionable trades in Chicago; it is first-class in every way; feeding about 600 people a day; call and see for yourself; I offer it at less than half its value; owner is going into other business, and is bound to sell. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600—SALOON; THIS IS a bargain seldom offered, cost $3,500 to fit it up; corner on North Clark-st.; doing a business now of over $50 per day; call at once if you want a business that will pay you $15 per day net. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY in good location on South Side; established 10 years. Address S 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$3,000 worth of wall-paper, curtains, and certain fixtures; will exchange the same for good productive real estate. Address DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD character, sterling integrity, and a competency desires to correspond with a maiden lady under 35, of like attainments and means; object, marriage. Absolutely useless for any but a refined and well educated lady to reply. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Please address, in perfect trust, W, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—S. R.: IF YOU REQUIRE the best detective service, go to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 151-153 Monroe-st., which is a branch of their large establishment in New York.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A COMPETENT OFFICE man and traveling salesman, also lady copyist and cashier, for two desirable positions. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4, up-stairs.

WANTED—A HOTEL NIGHT CLERK, a first-class man who understands his business. Address, stating age, salary, and references, A 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS AND clerks (7), experienced and inexperienced, for first-class wholesale house. Apply at Business Room No. 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERAtor (with instrument, if possible) for photograph and tintype work; can get his price. Address F 25, Tribune office, for two weeks.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOE-cutters. Apply to Bryan, Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS TINNERS. Good wages and steady work. H. WACHTER, 2827 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR ILlinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan for railroads, saw-mills, farms, and other work; wages $1.75 to $2.00; free fare; also 500 for Northern Pacific in Montana, $2 to $2.50 per day; cheap fare. Laborers' tickets to Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans at lowest rates. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, DAY OR station men, on the levees in Bolivar County, Mississippi; camps now open on the Wade levee at Bolivar Landing and the Clay, and Baggot, and Rowland levees, at Catfish Point Landing, Miss.; $2 per day. Apply on works to FRUIN & CO., contractors, or to CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 288 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON KEMP Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or to CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 288 South Water-st., who will furnish you with the cheapest tickets to the work.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR THE WOODS and sawmill; steady work all winter. Call at 180 Milwaukee-av. J. JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON Kemp Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or address Box No. 1, P.-O., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—BY A LEADING MEN'S furnishing goods house, two first-class traveling salesmen, one for Missouri and one for Colorado; only those having an established trade need apply. References required. Address R 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OUTDOOR SALESman—A gentleman of ability and a worker will get liberal terms. Apply to the great American publishing firm, D. APPLETON & CO., 152 Wabash.

WANTED—MEN—WE OFFER ENERgetic persons, with large or small capital, a splendid chance to make money during the coming winter. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—500 MEN TO HANDLE lumber at Chicago Lumber Company's yard at Thirty-fifth and Iron-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES around a saloon, at southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—TRAVELERS AND LOCAL agents in every town in the United States to sell our flour on commission. Franklin Mills Co., 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of and do work for a farm house; must be a good buttermaker, strong, industrious, and competent. Best of references required. Address V 18, Tribune office.

NURSES.

WANTED—A HEALTHY YOUNG wet nurse. Apply at 1200 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—158 NORTH HALSTED-ST., good German and Scandinavian girls for general housework. Ladies supplied on short notice, at DUSKE'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE GENeral Agency a lady copyist; must work rapidly and correctly. Address in own handwriting Z 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSIness-man of 25 years; thorough knowledge of dry goods, office work, and correspondence; good penman. City reference and testimonials. W 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who is keeping books during the day, to write up a set in the evening. Address A 58, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man speaking and writing English, German, and French; good bookkeeper. City references. Address A 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper by a man, capable, correct, trustworthy, and willing to work. Address A 18, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, one as cook and laundress and the other as second girl, in a private family. Long reference. Call at 2518 Calumet-av. for two days. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to help with general housework in a private family. Call Monday at 2330 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl in an American family to do second work or general housework. Apply at 54 Wesson-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in photograph gallery; good experience; or will do work at home. Address GILBO & MALUM, 270 West Erie-st., city.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day board, $3.

WEST SIDE.

607 WEST ADAMS-ST.—2 SPLENDID front rooms, furnished, with first-class board, and parlor, and piano; also day board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison.
Pleasant single rooms, 50c per night, $2.50 per week.
BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms with board $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

CHOATE'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—177 nicely furnished rooms; single rooms, 50 cts per night; meals, 25 cts.; room and board, $5 to $7.50 per week. No such accommodations in the city for the price.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 South Clark-st., opposite Post-Office—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, from $6 to $10 per week; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegant furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, FOR GENTLEman and wife, with two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, either on the North or South Side. Address X 13, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS exterminated by contract; no cure no pay. Oakley's infallible exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; twenty years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress. MIDWIFE.

OLD SOLDIERS—SOLDIERS' LANDclaims located in Southeastern Dakota at 7½ cents per acre. Address, with two 3 cent stamps, for particulars, HALE & CAMMANN, Mitchell, D. T.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSES FOR REmoval for cash or will sell on commission. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 139 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 97 to 103 East Van Buren-st., have every facility complete for storing furniture, pianos, and merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

CORA L. V. HEYWOOD, TRANCE, test, medical, writing, business, and prophetic medium. Seances daily (Sundays included) at 338 West Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice. Open until 9 p. m.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$1.25
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "The Lights o' London."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Barlow, Wilson & Co.'s Mammoth Minstrels.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Bartley Campbell's new play, "The White Slave."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Farwell Hall.
Madison-st., between Clark and La Salle. Ragan Illustrated Lectures. Subject: "Southern Spain and Morocco."

The Dime Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882.

INCREASING cloudiness, rain, and warmer southeast to southwest winds may be expected in this section today.

EIGHTEEN cars were burned and a fireman and brakeman lost their lives by the wrecking of a freight train on the Delaware & Hudson River Railroad near Whitehall, N. Y.

Two 13-year-old boys quarreled at Cleveland yesterday about some trivial matter, when one drew a long knife and stabbed the other in three places. The injured boy will probably die.

THE fire at the Flint Mill, Fall River, Mass., proves to have been a most disastrous affair. The loss is over $700,000, but is almost entirely covered by insurance. Rebuilding will begin at once.

THE preliminary examination in the case of Arabi Pasha has been concluded, and no more testimony will be taken by the commission. Arabi's counsel has been furnished with a copy of the documents which the Egyptian Government proposes to use on the trial, and it looks as though the captive leader was to have something like fair treatment before the court.

THE Board of Health of Louisiana having decided to raise the quarantine at New Orleans against infected Florida ports on Nov. 1, Gov. Roberts, of Texas, has notified the board that he will declare quarantine against New Orleans if the plan is carried out. The Louisiana Board protests against the decision, and alleges that it possesses ample powers to guard against epidemics, and will not suspend quarantine at the Mississippi River station.

AMONG the sermons preached in Chicago yesterday and published in this issue were those of Prof. Swing on "Social Obligations," the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., on "The Doctrines of Christ," and Dr. Hatfield on the prohibition question. The latter expressed the opinion that prohibition was a question that had come to stay, and was righteously severe in his denunciations of Mayor Harrison for running around from saloon to saloon electioneering for Mike McDonald's man.

THE Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have laid the blame for the Troy & Greenfield Railroad collision at North Adams on the engineer. They also found that the road has been managed in a very loose way, and that trains "have frequently been allowed to run in the wrong direction without proper precautions." As the road is operated by the Commonwealth the friends of the seven persons who were slaughtered in the recent smash can try their luck at exacting compensation from the State Treasury.

ONE of the most hopeful signs in politics just now is the determined effort which the more advanced and liberal element in the South is making to break through the cast-iron and hide-bound Bourbon policy of the old-time, ante-war Democracy. In South Carolina the independent party, the leaders of which are all white men and many of them former Democrats and Confederate soldiers, is making great headway. Nominations for Congress have been made in five districts, and if anything like a fair election is had the Bourbons will be defeated in several of these. But as the election machinery is entirely in the hands of the old-line Democracy, who will stick at nothing to carry their point, the expectation of friends of the new party is that, no matter how large a vote they may poll, they will be counted out.

THE country is to be favored within a few days with the stenograhpic report of the testimony taken before the peripatetic Tariff Commission, which will cover about 2,000 printed pages, and include the statements of 500 persons. The commission will not present any recommendations until Congress meets, and it is asserted will suggest very few important changes in the tariff then. It is supposed that the commission will, when it does get ready, recommend the abolition of compound or mixed duties, and suggest some changes in matters of custom-house regulation. They will, it is supposed, not recommend any reduction in the duties on wool or chinaware, and will not listen to the voice of the Pennsylvania charmer clamoring for higher tariff on iron and steel, nor to the outrageous call for a reimposition of the tax on quinine. In effect, they will recommend as few changes of any kind as possible, thus, as a good many people believe, fulfilling the purpose of their creation.

REPLYING to the charge that the Irish Parliamentary party has misappropriated Land-League funds, Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the National League, telegraphs that the entire expenses of Irish members paid from league funds during the past three years were less than £2,000. This includes the expenses of Parnell and Dillon's mission to this country, of O'Connor's seven months' and Healy's four months' American tour, and of the expenses of members in the service of the league in Ireland. Subscribers to the skirmishing fund charge that some of the Trustees have been paid money without consideration, Carroll receiving $860 and John Devoy $1,000. It is also charged that John Breslin was paid $2,500 as "Supervising Architect of Rams," while no rams have been built, and that the Trustees have used the funds against the interests of the skirmishers. The committee of subscribers are willing to drop the investigation provided the funds are handed over to responsible persons.

REPORTS from various points in the Twentieth Congressional District of Illinois go to show that Capt. J. R. Thomas has got a pretty hard row to hoe in that district. Apathy and lukewarmness appear to characterize the Republicans, although Capt. Thomas is working like a beaver. It is not that the Democratic nominee is a strong man, but that many of the leading Republicans are dissatisfied with Thomas' nomination, and threaten to stay at home on election-day. With a perversity that seems little short of political idiocy considering the condition of parties at this time, the Prohibitionists have put a man in the feld, and there is reason to believe that the result of their action will be the election of a Democrat, who, of course, stands on the party platform with all implied therein. Just how the Prohibitionists expect to compass their ends in this manner does not appear, but unless the Republicans wake up during this week, sweep their petty differences out of the way, and work like men for their ticket, they will have themselves to thank if they get a Bourbon Representative.

THE REAL ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The speeches of Gen. Stiles, the well-known Democrat, and of Mr. Storrs, equally well known as a Republican, at the soldiers' mass-meeting on Saturday night struck a chord which will find a responsive echo in the breast of every law-abiding citizen of Chicago. Gen. Stiles aptly characterized the situation when he said that this was not a contest between Democrats and Republicans, but between the orderly people of Cook County and the disorderly and criminal classes, and that it was not a question "whether the Democratic party should control Cook County, but whether the controlling element in one of the most important—if not *the* most important—offices in this county should be wielded by the most disreputable and criminal class of the community." That is the whole question in a nutshell. The people of this county will be called upon on the 7th of November to decide whether the affairs of the county shall pass into the hands not of the Democratic party, but of Mike McDonald and his infamous gang; whether every department of the County Government shall be given up to this leader of the criminal classes as an open field for plunder; whether the criminal classes not alone shall be enabled to evade the laws, but actually to execute them in their own behalf as may best subserve their infamous purposes—these are the questions which are to be decided in this election, and it is time that orderly, and honest, and respectable, and law-abiding men, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, awake to the realization of the danger that menaces them at the hands of Mike McDonald and his man, Carter Harrison. Gen. Stiles, who is so patriotic a citizen that he can rise superior to partisan influences, sounds a warning every man should read and heed when he says:

> The two candidates for Sheriff had been before the community as public officers for a number of years—one as a member of the police force and the other had occupied various positions in the courts. Probably not 50,000 of the half-million people here knew either of them when they saw him. It was probable—nay, it was almost certain—that every pimp, every confidence man, every thief, every gambler who had been in the city forty-eight hours knew the Chief of Police when he put his eye on him. That class of cattle understood their business. It was their business to know him—to know his subordinates and the detectives, and they did. When a man ran for a public office in Cook County who had received, was receiving, and would continue to receive the undivided support of the criminal classes, it was fair to expect that they considered that he would do what he could to protect their interests.

Mr. Storrs emphasized Gen. Stiles' warning in eloquent words, and pointed out the alarming nature of the situation in the following terse statement:

> The chronic lawbreakers of all kinds and degrees, gathered from every portion of the country and every den of the city, had made a compact and solid organization and nominated a ticket which represented their ideas, and which they expected to carry out their wishes. No amount of rhetoric, no splendor of diction, could frustrate this great danger. It was a square hand-to-hand conflict between decency and indecency—a square hand-to-hand life-and-death fight between the violators of the law and those who yielded it ready and honest obedience—a square hand-to-hand conflict between reputable citizenship and criminal and disloyal citizenship.

And now what are the law-abiding people of Cook County going to do about it? Honest and orderly people are in the majority, and if they are so disposed they can crush McDonald, McGarigle, Harrison & Co., and all their disreputable following, and save the County Government, the property interests, and the right of personal protection from the assaults of these wretches. It is a majority which cannot be overcome if it is not divided and does its duty. The question at issue is not a political one. The people of Cook County are not called upon to say whether the Democratic party shall control the county administration or whether the Republican party shall control it, but whether Mike McDonald, as the representative of the gamblers and the hoodlums, ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom support his candidate McGarigle, shall control it. There is no other alternative. It must either be a square surrender or a square fight between honesty and dishonesty, between respect for law and contempt for law, between criminals and respectable men, between the slums of Chicago and the homes of Chicago; and in this struggle the fair name and fame of the city are involved.

To crush out this man McDonald, his apologist Carter Harrison, and all his disreputable following, and to crush them out *now*, will save trouble in the future. If the criminal classes are allowed to get control of the City Government as they did in San Francisco, then vigilance committees will appear here as they did there, and there will be healthy hangings. If respectable Democrats will not assist in defeating these miscreants of McDonald, and they seize the Government, there will be such an uprising in Chicago as will startle the Nation. There is a limit to forbearance, and that limit will be reached when honest and law-abiding citizens are ordered to submit to the rule of the rabble and professional criminals. The voter who fails to do his duty on the 7th of November will not alone be recreant to his political duty, but a traitor to his allegiance to his city when she is in danger. Mr. Carter Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, stands up and publicly defends Mike McDonald, and the two are working together, partners in an infamous scheme to capture Cook County and despoil it and place the lawless classes in power. Now what answer will Chicago make to this pair of conspirators?

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

Prof. Henry Brugsch, the distinguished Egyptologist, who is intimately conversant with Egyptian affairs, and for many years has been curator of the great Boulak Museum at Cairo, has just published an essay on "England in Egypt," in which, he contends by arguments that have already made a great impression that European nations ought to be grateful to England for her prompt intervention in behalf of civilization on the Nile, and that England now has the opportunity to restore law and order and secure the welfare of the people. This, he thinks, may easily be done by adopting the following measures: "The dissolution of the useless army and formation of a foreign gendarmerie; the creation of a Central Administration under an English supreme control; the diminution of the number of foreign officials and the reduction of their excessive salaries; the recall of all incompetent civil servants; the radical abolition of the prevailing rank nepotism; the prohibition of all bribery; readiness to redress well founded complaints, and a more speedy procedure in judicial proceedings."

As to the bondholders, Mr. Brugsch very sensibly says they must bear the consequences of their speculative ventures. No European Power has assisted the creditors of Spain or Turkey, and why, he asks, should England trouble herself about the creditors of Egypt? Mr. Brugsch has taken not only a very sensible but a very broad view of the situation. England certainly has the opportunity, if she has the will, to do a great work for civilization. It is in the line of manifest destiny. England, France, Italy, and Spain are certain to be the masters of Northern Africa, and they ought to be, and ought to protect the people against tyranny. The time is fast coming when Spain must take full possession in Morocco, France in Tunis, Italy in Tripoli, and England in Egypt, and these Powers must guarantee them good government in the place of disorder, and develop their resources and bring them under the influences of European civilization. The recent establishment of a protectorate over Tunis by France, which the late Bey assented to and which has been recognized by England, shows that the Powers are moving in some important policy looking to the future condition of Northern Africa, as England would hardly allow France to be the suzerain of Tunis if France had not intimated that England should stand in the same relation to Egypt. So far as Mr. Gladstone is concerned, it cannot be doubted that he is desirous of doing justice to Egypt, and now that he has disposed of the uncomfortable legacy handed down to him by the Tory Administration he will seek to bring order out of chaos, relieve the Egyptians from some of their burdens, and give them the fullest possible measure of freedom.

REPEAL OF THE STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAY RATES.

It is understood that the railway interests of the United States look forward towards aggressive legislation during the coming winter, having for its purpose the abolition of all State laws imposing restrictions and limitations upon railroad tariffs and charges. It is supposed, or at least intimated, that this movement will be made conspicuously in this State. The railroad corporations doing business in Illinois are all wealthy and prosperous. The State of Illinois lies north and south of and is crossed by the great highways running east and west between Lake Michigan and the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The railroad legislation of Illinois is a most serious difficulty in the way of railway combinations and wholesale extortion, and the repeal of such legislation is a matter of such interest to the railway combinations of this country that there will be a general support given to an effort for its repeal.

It is anticipated that at the coming session of the Legislature party lines will be drawn so close and the personal make-up of the Legislature will be so mixed as to present a body eminently susceptible to external influences, and that there will be an unusually wide field for the control and influence of members. It is estimated that outside of a limited number of questions it will be difficult to maintain party discipline, and that where parties are divided on other questions and party responsibility ignored it will be easier to command legislative strength for or against proposed legislation than at ordinary times.

At the last Legislature the proposition to abolish the State Board of Railway Commissioners had a large number of advocates, and the ground taken was that the then inefficient board had so utterly neglected its duties that they had become defenders and protectors of the railways instead of guardians of the public interests.

One objection to the board, or any board, is that it has been a political machine, run and operated not only for the benefit of a party, and exercising an immense political influence through its patronage and through its dealings with the railways, but that this power was exercised always for that faction of the party in office in the Executive Department of the State. In other words, Democrats regarded the State Board as useless for the purpose for which it was organized, but strong as an instrument exercising great political power in behalf of the Republicans; and by Republicans it was regarded as an instrument in the hands of the Executive of the State by which one wing of the party was ignored and crushed and another exercised an undue influence in controlling the policy and the advancement of its own friends.

The result of the action of the Legislature in 1881, by which the old board was retained in office despite the popular protest, was cited as an evidence of the overshadowing power exercised through the patronage of this board, which itself was a mere appendage to the Executive office. It is gravely asserted that it is expected that as a body the Democrats in the coming Legislature will vote to abolish what they regard as a mere partisan agency of the Republicans, and that with this support enough Republicans will be found to unite in repealing the law creating the commission. How far the election of Senator may figure in the negotiations on this subject is a matter that cannot be known until the personal and political character of the majority of the members of the Legislature has been clearly ascertained.

Of course no measure of the revolutionary character of a bill abolishing this Board of Railway Commissioners can be proposed or advocated in the Legislature without attracting the attention of the whole people of the State. There is no act on the statute-book which is so earnestly insisted upon by the general public as that which asserts the power of the State to control and regulate the charges which railroads may impose on transportation and the power to prohibit and punish discrimination and extortion.

If any such combination exist or shall be formed by the railroads to induce the Legislature of Illinois to repeal the Railroad and Warehouse law of this State, we think we may safely say that such combination is destined to be defeated. Instead of there being any indifference on the subject, the sentiment of the country in favor of restraining legislation will be more intense this year and during the year to follow than it has ever been. Not only will the sentiment that the State shall legislate to control and govern the rates of freight on railroads be intensified in Illinois, but it will be renewed and revived in all the States, and the enforcement of that legislation will be demanded in terms which cannot be disregarded. The fact that the railroad management of the country is passing into fewer hands, and that consolidation and combination are fast converting the 110,000 miles of railway into a few systems so closely allied that they may be called one colossal combination, has only aroused the whole country to the danger of being owned and controlled by one corporation.

The necessity of State action for the defense of the people is too obvious to admit of delay. Each State must promptly provide its people with the protection needed to prevent their entire interests being taken possession of by these corporations which now command every highway in the land. The law of Illinois, instead of being repealed, must be strengthened; its weaknesses and defects must be remedied, and the State must supply its people with the safeguards against confiscation which experience has shown can alone restrain the grasping and absorbing greed of these combining consumers of the productions of the country. Instead of meeting a Legislature weak and corrupt enough to yield to the bribery of the railroad combination, this scheme will be opposed by the united voice of the outraged and plundered people of Illinois. Against the unanimity of that voice no Legislature can array itself successfully, and no Governor can defy the public sentiment of the State to the extent of tolerating any legislation to deliver the transportation to and from market to the concentrated discretion of the railway corporations.

The popular feeling of the country has rapidly taken cognizance of the consolidation of the railway corporations, and against this immense accumulation of capital controlling the transportation of the country the Nation will rapidly array itself, and will demand not only of the States, but of Congress, the interposition of legislation controlling and limiting the exactions of railways, and prohibiting to corporations the wholesale confiscations, oppressions, and discriminations practiced by the combinations.

GEN. STILES ON M'GARIGLE.

The speech of Gen. I. N. Stiles at the soldiers' mass-meeting in Music-Hall on Saturday evening is a startling episode of the pending county campaign. Gen. Stiles is not only a veteran soldier, but a veteran Democrat. He declares that he is not a partisan, but this does not alter the fact that he has always been a Democrat of the straightest sect. He evidently realizes that he can no longer be a Democrat and at the same time a good citizen. He realizes the fact that the Democratic party of Cook County, by its late nominations, has driven good citizens from its fold. He realizes that the only way in which order-loving Democrats can achieve a victory is by defeating the nominees of their party.

Gen. Stiles is acquainted with the classes who he declares will support McGarigle under the lead of Mike McDonald. Through the medium of an extensive criminal practice in the courts he has sounded all the depths of their depravity. He is shocked at the thought of placing the keys of the jail in the hands of a man who would owe his election to the Shrievalty to McDonald, the leader and avowed protector of the lawless class in this city. He draws a vivid picture of the horrors of such a situation, and he knows whereof he speaks.

He declares that McGarigle will have the hearty and undivided support of all the criminal classes. He declares that every thief, every highway robber, every murderer, will appeal to McGarigle as Sheriff with the potent prayer: "I voted for you a dozen times in a dozen different names"; or, "I stuffed the ballot-box for you in the Fifth or the Sixth Ward." And back of this appeal will stand Mike McDonald with the demand that the thief, the highway robber, and the murderer shall be released—set free—to become his slave, his tool. Then the jury system may be manipulated to secure the release of scoundrels high and low.

Gen. Stiles declares that under McGarigle the packing of juries will be unlimited; that justice will be turned into a farce. All this proceeds upon the theory that McGarigle is McDonald's man, his creature. Why? Because it is notorious that McGarigle has, as Chief of Police, been McDonald's man, his subservient tool. It is notorious that McDonald has an interest in a large number of gambling-houses, the sole consideration of which is his agreement that they shall not be molested by the police. This is monstrous, infamous! But Gen. Stiles, a veteran Democrat, knows it to be a fact, and he proclaims it aloud to all the people of Chicago, to his fellow-Democrats as well as to Republicans.

Gen. Stiles declines to vote for the candidate of his party. He declares, from long personal acquaintance with Mr. Hanchett, that he is an honest, faithful public servant, fit to be intrusted with the chief executive office of the county. He says, to avert the terrible evil of the proposed rule of the infamous classes, that he will abandon his party affiliations of a lifetime and vote for the candidate of the Republican party, and he advises other Democrats to do likewise.

Gen. Stiles is not obscure. He is as well known as any citizen of Chicago. For years he has been an acknowledged leader in the Democratic party. He is stunned by the action of his party. He sees the yawning gulf of misrule into which it seeks to plunge the city and county, and utters his warning. He walks deliberately into the camp of his political opponents of a lifetime and says: "I will help you to save the good name of this city and county from the disgrace and shame which impends through the action of my old party friends." He speaks from the housetop and calls to his Democratic friends who love good government better than party to rally to the support of the one-armed soldier, Republican though he is, and to defeat McDonald's man, McGarigle.

If Gen. Stiles is right, every decent Democrat who proposes to vote for McGarigle is wrong. If Gen. Stiles is right, it is an offense against political decency to vote for McGarigle.

ALPHONSE DAUDET has an article in the *Century* on Victor Hugo in his old age, which article adds one or two new points to our knowledge of the poet. Nothing is more curious about Hugo than the fact that his writing has been so little affected by the literary influences which have come into play within the past thirty years. The explanation of this is very simple, if Daudet's statement that "he reads nothing" is to be accepted. "No literary work of our day," says the author of the "Nabob," "has ever passed under his eyes," with the exception of the attack upon him by Zola in the *Figaro*. Daudet says: "Worthy people, thinking no harm, write to Victor Hugo, begging a reply, and demanding his opinion of several stout volumes of 500 pages each. Well, I really am not spiteful, but I cannot conceal the satisfaction with which I now shatter their illusions, the joy with which I say to them: 'Write, good friends—send Victor Hugo your volumes; Victor Hugo will not read them—Victor Hugo will not even open your letters.' He has two good watch-dogs, Mme. Drouët and Richard Lesclide—the latter an enthusiast from Bordeaux, whose admiration for the poet made him take the post of secretary. It is Mme. Drouët and Richard Lesclide who read and reply. While they are thus engaged the poet is at leisure to write poetry."

THE correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Cairo, in a letter intended to be most friendly to Arabi Pasha, who he thinks originally believed himself a divine instrument, and fell into evil hands—those, namely, of Toulba Pasha and M. Ninet—gives a singular account of his personal courage. Unlike the founder of the Egyptian throne and his son Ibrahim, Arabi Pasha is devoid of physical bravery. He could not face shells and bullets, and was compelled, when action was imminent, always to remain in the background and trust to subordinates, who habitually deceived him. Europeans in Alexandria confirm this story, which is supported by the account of Arabi's manifest tremor in the meeting with Tewfik in the great square, when the Khedive had been advised, as Arabi probably knew, to shoot him dead on the spot. The defect is not without precedent among the leaders of men. Louis XIV. never could be induced to face cannon-balls. Dupleix, who so nearly conquered South India, as Macaulay relates, confessed that he could not face cannon, the noise impeding his genius; and Tantia Topée, the most formidable leader in the Indian mutiny, a man with an astonishing power of organization, issued a general order stating openly that he had arranged everything, but was too timid to lead his men.

ONE of the chief diversions of men afflicted with genius of this particular type (stock jobbing) is the desire to issue a lot of paper chromos. Placed at the head of a large wood-pulp paper-mill or an art gallery, their genius might be turned to good account. But it is not the thing at all for a railroad President. If there is not enough actual railroad business for him to do in running one of the wilderness railways, of course he ought to be amused, but the issuing of paper pictures is the one thing that ought to be forbidden him. The investing public, instead of buying the pictures, ought to buy a few packs of dry shingles and let him whittle on them while there is nothing else to do, but not allow any more of this playing with paper. Paper may represent value, but paper is not value; and if the value is not there behind it, the paper lies, and is a fraud. There are dozens of bank cashiers in New York today who are trembling in their boots for fear the genius of a bank examiner may be brought to bear on the securities they are lending money on. In such a case the bank examiner would be apt to light other fires than his own.—*Uncle Rufus.*

BOSTONIANS are listening to lectures illustrated with a zoöpraxiscope. The zoöpraxiscope is the instrument with which instantaneous photographs are taken of animals in motion. It is a common photographic camera in front of an electric exposer. This exposer is provided with panels with hooks attached, and which are alternately opened and closed with great rapidity by the electric currents. The whole apparatus consists of twenty-four cameras and exposers, placed twelve inches apart from centre to centre, the whole contrivance being set up parallel to a given track, across which strings run twelve inches apart. Each string is connected with one camera; and, as the animal proceeds along the track, he breaks the strings, each break closing one circuit, and causing one negative to be made. In passing over the twenty-four feet there are twenty-four different pictures taken—each exposure being not more than 1-5000th part of a second. The exact position of the animal is thus shown once in every twelve inches of his progress.

THE irritation that exists at Constantinople against England is much keener than is generally known. The success of the English expedition to Egypt was annoying to the Turks, but the feeling caused by that event would have been transient. The Porte is alarmed and angry because it fears that England is about to propose the abolition of the suzerainty of the Sultan over Egypt. The Turkish ruler knows well enough that he has absolutely failed in the duties of a suzerain authority. He has neither protected the country from foreign attack or from internal war, and the suzerainty is politically dead. If it continues to exist, it will only be for the purpose of drawing tribute from Egypt; but this is an arrangement which a man of Mr. Gladstone's views can scarcely be expected to regard with satisfaction. There is, therefore, naturally much alarm and uncertainty at Constantinople.

MR. JENNINGS writes from London to the New York *World* of the mysteries of the stock market:

> A man buys a certain stock at 10; a fortnight later, when the settling day has come around, he sends word to ask the price of his bargain. He is told that it is 9. Another friend goes down to the city that very morning to buy some of the same stock, and to begin with of course he asks the price. He is told that it is 11. He gives the order to buy some at 11, but the broker finds that he cannot get it for less than 11½. Meanwhile the first customer, who wants to sell out, cannot for the life of him get more than 9. The two meet and compare notes, and think it very strange. But their friend the broker assures them that there is nothing whatever strange in or about it, and he explains the whole matter to them, and explains it in such a way that they are more confused and puzzled in their minds about it than ever. All that is certain is that the broker gets fat on the general system, while his clients get lean.

FOR years one of the familiar sights of Cincinnati streets has been an aged beggar by the name of Margaret Parker. No doubt of her utter poverty existed, for scores of benevolent persons had visited her squalid room and found her shivering with cold or eating scraps of loathsome food. One day last week Margaret was told that she must move out of her wretched apartment unless she could pay her rent. That was a manifest impossibility, and a man who had before befriended her hired a wagon and prepared to help her move. In so doing he dropped a dilapidated trunk which burst and disclosed two heavy bags of money, amounting, it is supposed, to $5,000 or $6,000. The old crone, who stood by, turned pale and exclaimed: "What shall I do! People know I've got money now, and I'll be murdered for it."

THE last dog-story is told by a Georgia paper, the Americus *Republican*. It is to the effect that a family in that town, having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house, placed some red paper behind it to give it the effect of fire. One cold day last winter the house-dog came in from out of doors, and, seeing the paper in the grate, lay down before it to receive the heat as it came from the fire. Feeling no warmth, he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate; feeling no heat, he applied his nose to the grate and smelt of it. It was cold as ice. With his tail curled between his legs the dog trotted out of the room, not even casting a look at the party in the room.

IT was only two years ago that Maine was overrun with gold and silver prospectors and speculators. Wildcat mining companies by the score were established, and thousands of dollars spent in the endeavor to squeeze the precious metals from the rocky ribs of the Pine-Tree State. The mines of Sullivan, Cherryfield, Gouldsboro, Tremont, and Bluehill have proved to be total or partial failures. Of the 100 mining companies duly incorporated eighteen months ago, not one has paid a single dividend. The speculators, who have shrewdly feathered their nests at the expense of confiding stockholders, are the only ones who have profited by the boom.

THE opinion of the London press is that the collapse of the Land League fund will probably be followed by the collapse of the Land League party in Parliament. Mr. Patrick Egan has intimated that he will no longer be able to pay the Irish members the sums which they have hitherto been allowed, partly by way of maintenance and partly as payment for their Parliamentary services. This intimation has not of course been received with much satisfaction by the parties concerned, who are particularly anxious to know whether Mr. Egan's own salary is still to be continued.

THE HON. W. C. DE PAUW, of New Albany, Ind., who proposes to give at once $300,000 to Asbury University, and 45 per cent of his estate after death, on condition that the citizens of that vicinity shall furnish suitable grounds for the institution and subscribe a fund of $150,000, was born in Indiana, of French descent, in 1822. Left a penniless orphan at the age of 16, he has worked his way up to a high rank among the wealthy men of that State. He has been a mill-owner, a merchant, a banker, and a grain-dealer, and is now interested in the manufacture of plate-glass.

A PASSENGER in a Boston street-car pulled a vest-button of the conductor, and was surprised to hear a bell ring. A new device for stealing fares was thus discovered. Bell-punches are used on that line, and the old plan of carrying a small gong in the palm of the hand, to strike when pretending to punch a slip, has become dangerous. So the plan of concealing the gong in the vest and connecting it with a button was invented.

DETROIT *Post:* The New York *Tribune* reporter saw the Langtry aboard-ship before she came ashore, and found her "poised upon shapely and dainty feet that peeped from a kilted skirt of blue serge." Whoever has harbored the impression that the Lily would be found poised upon her head when she reached the land of the Eagle will now dismiss it.

THE New York *Mail* tells of a lady at a wedding-reception who put her card on one of the presents exhibited, destroying the card that was on it, and thus got the credit of being generous, whereas she had not given the bride anything.

WHEN Mr. John Hester, of Walton, Ga., was married, twenty-one years ago, his uncle presented him with a sheep and her two lambs. Now his herd numbers largely over 1,000—all produced from that one sheep.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Another Irish outrage. Fitzgerald won the walking match.

There is now but one distillery in Connecticut. The facilities for leaving the State are first-class, however.

The longest poem ever written is said to be the "Shah Nameh" of Firdusi, an epic narrating the mythical history of Persia. Even absolute monarchies do not seem able to effect some things.

"Colonel" was written before the names of thirty-four guests at a Washington hotel the other day. What part of Kentucky the excursion came from the paper which gives this item does not state.

A Georgia preacher recently warned his congregation that all who attended the circus would be expected to withdraw from the church. Why this pastor should wish to prevent his people from hearing Mr. Talmage preach is not clear.

Judge Bennette, a Democratic candidate for Congressman in North Carolina, says he wouldn't give the nutmeg in his noonday toddy to Christianize the Burmese Empire. The Judge may not be very religious, but his Democracy is beyond question.

My lady's mouth is like a rose;
Is like the little budding rose
Before its crimson leaves unclose;
And sweet her rippling laughter flows.

Her hair is like the light that strays;
Is like the amber light that strays
Through russet corn in summer days
When o'er the gold a zephyr plays.

Her skin is like the drifted snow;
Is like the distant hills of snow,
That take the rosy vesper glow
Ere evening shadows come and go.

But, ah, her heart is like a stone;
Her little heart is cold as stone,
It gives no answer to mine own;
And so I sing and sigh alone,
Alas! her heart is like a stone.

—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Pressing business: Running a cider-mill.

A man gets tight to solace himself, and generally cuts a bad figure, and a woman so laces herself that she gets tight to make a fine figure.

A couple were married in a balloon recently. This shows to what a hight folly will go.

Advice to grocers when dealing out butter: Enter ye into the straight weigh.

The paper-hanging business is a bad one, for it always sends a man to the wall.

Why is a man ringing a bell for an auction like a church sociable? One makes a noise to get money, and the other makes an oyster get money.

Hackneyed expression—"Have a carriage, sir?"

A Wisconsin man says that, although a Northerner, he has lived ever since his marriage in the State of Jaw-jaw.—*Carl Schurz.*

PERSONALS.

Herr Johann Strauss, the celebrated composer of waltzes and operettas, is about to quit Vienna, to take up his permanent residence in Paris.

Oct. 6 was the 208th anniversary of the establishment of the tobacco monopoly in France. Jean Breton, the first holder of the monopoly, farmed it for the sum of 600,000 livres a year.

At Carlsruhe, in Germany, a usurer, who was known as the "Vampire of Biernheim," has just been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, a fine of $2,000, and five years' loss of civil rights for extorting $90 and two calves from a peasant in return for an original loan of $15.

A Kansas City man, weight 200, cowhided a small, unmuscular masher from Chicago, after fastening him in a room. The masher had offered the man's daughter a theatre ticket and a new cloak without having gone through any preliminary introduction.

The Duke of Teck has had, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette* letters from Egypt, some rude experiences of campaigning as an officer unattached to some special staff. At first he was left without servants and had to groom his own horse. All accounts agree that his serene highness exhibited great alacrity to serve, and was burning for an opportunity of doing good work.

Mme. Judith Gautier, daughter of the famous French author, Théophile Gautier, has just published a work on Richard Wagner's poetry, in which she gives an account, among other things, of her first meeting with Berlioz. She attended with her father the famous first performance of "Tannhäuser" in Paris, when it was hissed down by the Jockey Club. During an entr'acte they promenaded in the foyer, when a man came and accosted Gautier. "He spoke of the performance with such violent hatred, and such ferocious joy at the unfortunate turn of affairs, that, under the impulse of an involuntary feeling, I at once broke the silence and reserve imposed on me by my age, and exclaimed impertinently, 'The way you talk, Monsieur, proves at once that we have to do with a chef d'œuvre, and that you are speaking of a colleague!' 'Why, you little rascal, what is the matter with you?' said my father, who wished to scold, but really laughed by himself. 'Who was this man?' I asked when he had left. 'Hector Berlioz.'"

FOREIGN NOTES.

The sudden fall of snow has shut up whole bands of tourists in Switzerland. From the Ryffel the guides refused to take the men down, and they had to do the work themselves. From the Rhone Glacier Hotel the exit was even more difficult; and the snowed-up travelers at length hit upon the expedient of using a horse as both guide and road-maker through the snow. The horse sank to his girths at each step, but the party kept close behind him, and followed literally in his footsteps, and so got over to the Grumsel, and so at last safely to the warmer Valley of Meiringen.

Statistics have been published in London showing the seating capacity of each theatre in the metropolis. The one that has the largest is the Britannia, which will seat 2,972; next comes the Standard, 2,878; then Drury-Lane, 2,781; Her Majesty's, 2,444; Covent Garden, 2,299, and the Alhambra, 2,208. Of other well-known houses the capacity is as follows: Sadler's Wells, 1,568; Lyceum, 1,455; Adelphi, 1,367; Savoy, 1,274; Gaiety, 1,243; Haymarket, 1,158; Globe, 942; Vaudeville, 792; Court, 728; Strand, 704; Criterion, 675; Toole's, 657; Prince of Wales', 504. For the forty-one houses the total is 55,326.

Richard Shanahan, Count de Kavanagh, whose death has just been announced, came of an illustrious family which, after the Limerick Convention, attached itself to the fortunes of the House of Hapsburg. The title of Count was conferred in 1768 by Maria Theresa upon John Baptist, Baron of Kavanagh. At one time there were in the army four members of this family of or above the rank of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant. One Kavanagh led a regiment at Blenheim and through the wars of Prince Eugene; a second fell in the very hour when his kinsman, Count Taafe, won a decisive victory under the walls of Belgrade; and a third was Governor of Prague during the Seven Years' War.

Mohammedan religious susceptibilities are being tenderly cared for just now in India. Apart from the arrest and imprisonment of the Salvationists, the authorities have now prohibited the sale of certain fancy dresses which a Madras milliner received from Paris, and on which were printed Arabic verses of the Koran. To prevent them falling into infidel hands, a Mulvie, who happened to hear of the garments, purchased one, and then laid a complaint before the Commissioner of Police, on the ground that the sale of the dress was calculated to hurt the religious feelings of the followers of Mohammed, and also telegraphed to the Governor to the same effect. The police at once took measures to stop the sale of such a sacrilegious costume, and the Governor at once replied that stringent measures would be taken to prevent a repetition of the offense.

WASHINGTON.

Brady and Dorsey Want Their Trial Postponed—The Tariff Commission's Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The star-route people do not think that the second trial of the case against Brady and Dorsey, which is set for December, will be heard until after the pending bribery cases have been concluded, and on this account they are seeking every possible means of delay, hoping that the trial may go over until the spring term, when Judge Wylie will no longer hold the Criminal Court. The prosecuting officers say that the second trial will not be postponed for any such reason. Over 200 subpoenas have already been issued for witnesses on behalf of the Government at that trial.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The stenographic report of the statement made before the Tariff Commissioners is about completed. It is expected that within a week it will be in type and ready for distribution by the Government Printing-Office. Under the law creating the commission it was made the duty of the Public Printer to distribute copies of the testimony to Senators and Representatives just as fast as printed. The commission traveled 5,000 miles, held public sessions for about seventy days, and heard statements from between 500 and 600 persons. The printed record will fill about 2,000 pages. The recommendations of the commission will not be made known until officially communicated to Congress at the opening of the next session. It is the opinion of persons who have had unusually good opportunities of judging of the sentiment of the commission that no radical or important changes in the existing tariff will be recommended.

THE ABANDONMENT OF COMPOUND DUTIES (ad valorem rates combined with specific rates) will be recommended. It is also probable that important changes in custom-house regulations as to clearance, consular invoices, duties of changes, and such matters will be suggested. No change will be recommended in the duties on chinaware. The reimposition of the duty on quinine, as persistently urged on the part of manufacturers of chemicals, will not be advised. No duty on raw wool will remain as at present. The action of the Cresson convention of persons engaged in the steel and iron business, in favor of increased rates of duties on iron-ore, and on iron and steel in their various stages, will hardly be indorsed by the commission. In fact, the general result of the report of the commission will be in favor of making the least possible number of changes. A postponement of general tariff revision is indicated until the regular assemblage of the next Congress in December, 1883.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Dr. George M. Beard, of New York, who was one of the signers of the petition for a stay of proceedings in the Guiteau case, which was presented to the President in June last, shortly before the prisoner was hanged, has written the following letter to Attorney-General Brewster:

"52 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 24—*To Attorney-General Brewster*—SIR: Your opinion in reply to the petition for a stay of proceedings in the Guiteau case, as given to the public for the first time today, contains two very important misstatements of fact, which I feel it my duty, as the author of that petition, to correct.

"First—You say that you gave the question 'a careful and thoughtful consideration.' No one knows better than you that this statement is false. You do not forget that you at first declined to listen to or receive our documents; but sent us directly to the President; and you cannot forget that you did not receive our written statement, which you had requested, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and that at the special Cabinet meeting at 6 o'clock the same day your adverse opinion was read, this, in the most important case of the kind of this age or of any age—a case that will never cease to be remembered to the dishonor of our Nation until we cease to be a Nation.

"It is true that those lawyers connected with your department spent a few hours of the day in the study of our documents; and it is also true that they—whom you represented to be the best lawyers you could find—reported in favor of granting the request.

"Second—You say, 'A few who assert that he was and is insane, and who press their application contrary to the preponderance of the medical talent of this country, who believe the other way and think him sane, as is admitted by the most conspicuous, earnest, and important of the petitioners.'

"This statement is not only untrue, but it is a misrepresentation of the medical profession, and practically accuses me of misrepresenting them. What I did say, both in the body of the petition and in my address to the President, as placed on your table and published everywhere, was exactly opposit—that nine-tenths of the physicians of the country regarded Guiteau as insane. At the present time, after the terribly insane death that Guiteau died, and after the microscopic examination of his diseased brain, probably 999 out of 1,000 of the profession regard him as insane; but I hold you responsible only for your misstatements of what was said in the documents that were brought to your official attention. Very truly,

"GEORGE M. BEARD."

YELLOW-FEVER.

Correspondence Between Officials of Texas and Louisiana on the Subject of Suspending Quarantine—Remarkable Decrease in New Cases at Pensacola—No Yellow-Fever at Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Board of Health, received yesterday a communication from Dr. R. M. Swearingen, State Health Officer of Texas, in which he says: "The presence of yellow-fever in Cuba, Pensacola, and along our western border has caused the Governor to extend quarantine until cold weather. I have been informed that your honorable board intend to suspend on the 1st of November. It will be useless for Texas to maintain a quarantine against infected places after your port is open to them. So considering Gov. Roberts this morning instructed me to give you notice that he will declare quarantine against New Orleans if you do raise quarantine at the time above mentioned."

In reply thereto, Dr. Jones addressed a communication to Dr. Swearingen, in which he said:

"The following is respectfully submitted for the information of his Excellency Gov. Roberts, of Texas:

"1. The term cold weather is relative and indefinit. During the history of New Orleans from 1780 to 1882 no instance has been known of the origin, lodgment, or spread in the epidemic form of yellow-fever after the 1st of November. The average temperature of the month of November in New Orleans, as shown by the records of this century, is 62 degrees F., whilst the thermometer often descends to the freezing-point. If the city has, as during this and the two preceding years, been free from yellow-fever, it cannot come from the immutable laws which govern the disease, and be propagated in New Orleans during the months of December, January, February, March, and April.

"2. The information furnished the Health Officer of Texas and his Excellency Gov. Roberts is deficient in exactness and fullness. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has not and will not suspend quarantine at the Mississippi quarantine station. The length of the detention may be altered, but every vessel entering the mouth of the Mississippi is subject to thorough quarantine inspection, and, if necessary, to detention, disinfection, and fumigation throughout the entire year. No vessel with a foul bill of health or with an infectious or contagious disease aboard, whether small-pox, Asiatic cholera, typhoid-fever, or yellow-fever, will be admitted from any unhealthy or infected port in Texas, Florida, Mississippi, or Alabama, nor from any other State or country. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana never suspends. It is always alive. It possesses ample powers at all times and under all circumstances for the exclusion of foreign pestilence.

"In view of the preceding facts, quarantine against the healthy port of New Orleans during the month of November would be unwise and unjust, and destructive at once of those friendly and commercial relations which should ever exist between the great States of Texas and Louisiana."

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 29.—Only nine new cases of yellow-fever and one death were reported today. This sudden and remarkable decline in new cases inspires hope. The decrease is more extraordinary as there has been no frost, and the weather is unseasonably warm. Some believe the material for fever is exhausted; others suggest that physicians are tired of reporting and have abandoned it as a useless and unprofitable routine. Absentees are advised not to return until after frost.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 29.—The cases of fever developed lately are pronounced by the physicians malarial and not yellow.

Some persons just arrived are down with the latter, but are doing well.

We no longer heed the sickness. We have considered it over some time ago.

POOR SUCCESS OF WHALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The whaling schooner R. B. Handy has arrived from the Arctic. She brings tidings that the catch is light this season, amounting to only eighty-four whales. The following are names of vessels and number of whales caught up to Sept. 11: A. Barker, 1; Atlantic, 1; Arnolda, 1; Belvidere, 6; Bowman, 10; Bounding Billow, 2; Coral, 2; Dawn, 2; Fleetwing, 3; Francis Palmer, 1; Gazelle, 1; Helen Mar, 1; Hunter, 8; Hidalgo, 1; John Howland, 1; Josephine, 2; Mabel, 3; Mary and Susan, 1; Northern Light, 5; R. B. Hunter, 6; Rainbow, 6; Sea Breeze, 2; Stamboul, 1; Young Phœnix, 2. Last year the catch to date amounted to 230 whales. The number of vessels engaged last year was only eighteen, against twenty-nine this year. The R. B. Handy brought down part of the crew of the wrecked whaling steamer North Star. The weather at the whaling ground is reported fine and the prospect of catching more whales not very good.

FOREIGN.

Communists Kept Within Bounds at Lyons by the Military.

The Declaration of Martial Law Contingent upon Further Disturbances.

Germans Greatly Disturbed Over General Ignatieff's Presence in France.

Confession of a Bedouin Murderer—Arabi's Trial—Wolseley Invited to Visit the Queen.

Reorganization of the Turkish Army—The Floods in the Tyrol—Servian Ministerial Troubles.

FRANCE.

THE SITUATION AT LYONS.

LYONS, Oct. 29.—Troops occupy the railway and all strategic points in the city. The soldiers are strictly forbidden to hold communication with civilians. The forts dominating Lyons are prepared, at the word of command, to lay any portion of the city in ashes. If further explosions occur the city will be placed under martial law. Threatening letters abound. The Archbishop and the Director of the Post-Office have received such missives. These persons are both carefully guarded. Late Sunday evening the police seized forty kilograms of dynamite.

GEN. IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—M. Du Clerc, the Premier of the French Republic, being urged to the step by Gen. Ignatieff and Grand Duke Vladimeir, has aggreed to approve an extension of the extradition treaty which now exists between the Governments of France and Russia. The fears that Gen. Ignatieff's mission hither has a deeper meaning are, according to reports received from Germany, growing into conviction. Nothing has yet transpired, or at least been given to the public, which serves to confirm that notion.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS IN SWITZERLAND.

M. Du Clerc has made representations to Dr. Kern, the Embassador here of the Swiss Government, touching the recent action of the Anarchist Societies of Geneva and Lausanne. He has also called attention to the excitement prevailing in France at the present time, and to the danger of allowing the disturbing element to find a home in so convenient a spot for their operations. The Cabinet at Berne have promised to make inquiry into the facts, but state candidly that they consider the reports for the most part exaggerations of truth. Their idea and information is that these are neither particularly vicious nor numerous enough to be dangerous.

THE SALE OF DYNAMITE TO BE PROHIBITED.

The Government has found it necessary to prevent the sale of dynamite, and to that end has prepared a decree prohibiting the sale or manufacture of that explosive. This measure will be presented for action in the Assembly at an early day. It is called forth by the recent diabolical plots that, but for timely discovery, might have done great damage to property and life.

THE STRIKING CABINETMAKERS.

The striking or locked-out cabinetmakers have submitted fresh proposals to the masterworkmen, who will reply Tuesday.

A DUEL.

Prince Murat and Jacques Abbattucci fought a duel. Prince Murat was cut on the forearm.

THE SAHARA DESERT.

At a meeting of the Topographical Society held today receipts were reported for the creation of an internal sea in the great Desert of Sahara.

A THEATRICAL SENSATION.

There is a great sensation in the theatrical circles of this city occasioned by an article in the *Figaro* said to have been written by M. Mirabeau, the well-known critic. The article states that actors and actresses of Paris were much better fitted for the galleys than for honors and decorations. A deputation of leading actors waited upon the editor of *Figaro*, and demanded an apology, which was inserted in that paper, but the artists are not at all satisfied, and trouble is anticipated. M. Dalma, husband of Sarah Bernhardt, has already challenged M. Mirabeau to fight a duel, and Mlle. Bernhardt also insists that her son Maurice shall send a challenge to M. Mirabeau.

GAMBETTA.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Apprehensions are increasing that M. Gambetta is profiting by the late Socialist movement in order to obtain power.

FRENCH DISARMAMENT.

Liberal journals of this city are discussing the question of France giving an example of European disarmament.

EGYPT.

ARABI'S TRIAL.

CAIRO, Oct. 29.—Ismael Eyoub, who has been engaged by the Government to conduct the trial against Arabi Pasha, has sent to Arabi's counsel here a copy of all the documents in the case or bearing on it. The first examination has been made by the commission, and results in an intimation that the charges are based on a process which is now finished, and that no more evidence will be taken.

PROF. PALMER'S MURDER.

One of the captured Bedouins, the man who had in his possession when taken the English cigarcase, has made a confession to his keeper, who is an Englishman, that Prof. Palmer and Capts. Gill and Charrington were murdered by the party with whom he was connected. He refuses to give the details of the affair, but it is evident from his reticence that the murders were as diabolical and causeless as previous reports have maintained, and that he fears that vengeance will be swifter and more terrible if it is discovered that unusual cruelty was practiced.

THE COUNTRY'S MILITARY NECESSITIES.

Ismael Eyoub has submitted a report to the Ministers in which he tells them it will be necessary to have 20,000 more troops, and that provision will have to be made for them, if the military necessities of the country and its future security are to be adequately provided for. They will be chiefly used now in the suppression of the insurrection in the Soudan. An American officer, with full knowledge of the country about the Soudan, takes different ground. He thinks 2,000 well-officered troops will be sufficient.

OFF FOR HOME.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 29.—The Duke of Connaught and Strathern, third son of Queen Victoria, with the Royal Guard, in command, has embarked from this place, and sails straight for England.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

An excursion party, including the Duke of Connaught, which visited Aboukir and Rosetta yesterday, discovered, a mile above Rosetta, a very strong fort, the existence of which was previously unknown. The fort was armed with Krupp and Armstrong guns, and contains a magazine, all intact. A detachment of marines will be sent to dismount the guns and blow up the fort.

THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—A number of powerful Pashas, who have strong influence with the Sultan, are presenting to him reasons for reconciliation with the Khedive, and urging that status quo be agreed on if the Khedive will promise to join the Porte in its demand for the speedy withdrawal of the English army of occupation from Egyptian soil.

THE BRITISH EULOGIZED BY A GERMAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Capt. Hagenow, General of the staff of the German army, who was dispatched to Egypt to watch the late campaign, has made his report. Capt. Hagenow eulogizes the tactics of the British army in a most complimentary manner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GEN. WOLSELEY AND THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Queen, who is now staying at Balmoral, has asked Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley to visit her at that place. Gen. Wolseley will at once proceed thither.

DAVITT TALKS TO THE SCOTCHMEN.

Davitt, in a speech at Aberdeen, urged Scotch farmers to demand a reduction of rents. He said they should claim the right to have an independent tribunal to arbitrate between them and the landlords. He thought it possible to have conceded to Scotland the right granted Ireland.

A BURNING CAR.

A Pullman palace sleeping-car on an express train between here and Glasgow caught fire this morning and was soon a mass of flames, from which passengers barely escaped, the train being slowed up just in time. Conductor Arthur, of Aberdeen, who was running the car, was burned to death.

SEVERE GALES.

Gales again prevail in England. On the east and south coasts they have resulted disastrously to shipping, and many small vessels have been seen to flounder in the Gulf of Panama.

TURKEY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The Sultan has approved of the plan elaborated by a board of German army officers for reorganizing his forces.

THE KURDISH INSURRECTION.

It is regarded as a question of some doubt whether Sheik Obeidullah will retire from Mosul. The Russians give him encouragement to remain. Kourdstan is to furnish him with military instructions.

THE GERMAN PLAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The board composed of leading officers of the German army, to whom was referred the subject, have elaborated a scheme to reorganize the Ottoman forces.

AUSTRIA.

THE FLOODS.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The Cabinet Council discussed measures of relief in view of the renewed floods in Tyrol. The Governor of Tyrol attended. It is believed the damage will reach 15,000,000 florins.

Railways have been stopped, houses carried away, and in a few instances lives have been lost.

The bridge on Wildbad Gaste, in the road, was swept away. The cemetery at Bruneck is flooded, the graves laid open, and coffins carried away. The Town of Lienz was completely inundated. The rivers Poe, Adige, Tagliamento, and Brenta overflowed and inundated the country. The distress in the flooded districts of the Tyrol and Corinthia is beyond description. People are taking to flight, destitute of everything. The inhabitants of some of the smaller towns talk of emigrating to America.

ITALY.

THE ELECTIONS.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The elections of members to the first reform Parliament of Italy are proceeding quietly today. It is not anticipated that there will be any great changes in the composition of the Chambers. In many cases, at least, it is known present members will be returned.

RAINS.

In North Italy rain has been falling incessantly for some time past, and the condition of the rivers begins to be menacing to crops, towns, and property in general.

SERVIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

BELGRADE, Oct. 29.—The Servian Ministry have resigned. They give as a reason for the step that King Milan expresses dissatisfaction with the measures they have taken to discover the authors of the plot which resulted in an attempt to assassinate him. The King at once notified his Ministers that their resignations would not be accepted, showing thereby his confidence in their honesty and fidelity of purpose. A dozen arrests have been made of people suspected of complicity in the affair.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A BUDGET OF NEWS.

HONOLULU, Oct. 29.—The British bark Niagara was wrecked at the entrance of Honolulu harbor. Eleven hundred tons of wheat were lost.

United States Minister Daggett, by invitation of Gov. Dononis, will make an excursion through the country.

The Planters' Company have made arrangements, conjointly with the Government, to introduce large numbers of immigrants. Five thousand Japanese are expected within twelve months; also 2,000 Portuguese and 1,000 Germans. The Government pays the passage of women and children.

Premier Gibson has just issued a proclamation that the coronation of the King and Queen will take place Feb. 12. The receipts of customs for the year reach $500,000. Exports for the year reach over $7,000,000 in value. The incoming sugar crop is now estimated at 150,000,000 pounds.

ROUMANIA.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies was opened by a speech from the throne, delivered in person by King Charles I., of Roumania. He says the Government is in an excellent financial condition. Its position among nations is becoming more enviable; that it is peacefully accomplishing a development of its internal resources, and thereby becoming an element in the order, progress and general movement of European civilization, which is characteristic of the age.

SPAIN.

SERRANO'S PROGRAM.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Serrano's program has received the signatures of twenty-one leading politicians, including, however, only two Republicans—viz.: Becerra and Rios. Old Republicans offered to support Serrano, but refused to accept the monarchical program.

ARREST OF WORKMEN.

There have been a number of arrests of workmen at Valencia charged with inciting others to strike.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE NEW CABLE.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 29.—The cable between Callao and Mallendo is being repaired. Communication by telegraph is now open direct between Valparaiso and points in the United States and all intermediate stations on the west coast of South America, making a saving of some fifteen hours in time between Valparaiso, the United States, and Europe, as compared with the old route via Pernambuco and Lisbon.

INDIA.

RETURNING TROOPS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.—The Indian contingent of troops lately operating in Egypt met with a most enthusiastic reception on their arrival. Great crowds of people gathered to receive them. Later they were entertained at a banquet.

SWITZERLAND.

DESTRUCTION OF A VILLAGE.

BERNE, Oct. 29.—The Village of Grindelwald, thirty-five miles west of this city, was almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane.

SHIPWRECK.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

TEXEL, Oct. 29.—The steamer Grief, of Panama, from Japan for Bremen, stranded off Zuiderhaaks. Twenty-two persons were drowned.

BY MAIL.

NEW MOHAMMEDAN ERA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—Mussulmans are just now on the tiptoe of expectation, knowing that an important event affecting Islam is to take place in a few days. About the 24th of this month the Mohammedan world will enter upon a new century. The Egyptian question, affairs of the Hedjaz, and other important State questions are all put into the back ground, while the Sultan's almost undivided attention is given to astrologers and other "wise men of the East," who are busily engaged at the palace in studying the stars and other signs in the heavens which may enable them to unravel mystery. According to an ancient prophecy, a new Prophet may be expected about that date, who is supposed to raise Mohammedan power to a position of splendor unequaled even in its most palmy days. The mystery which these wise men are to penetrate is to find out upon whom this enviable position is to devolve. At one time Yildiz entertained the idea that possibly Arabi Pasha might be the chosen one, but subsequent events having disposed of that theory, Abdul Hamid does not despair of being himself recognized as the great man. Everything was working smoothly at Yildiz—the astrologers and necromancers were all but on the point of solving the mysteries attached to the forthcoming anniversary—when a present reached the Sultan from the very learned Sheikh of Mecca, which completely upset all calculations. The gift consists of a couple of pigeons and a sword, and these are supposed to have direct relation to the important event. Matters there became even more complicated by the appearance of the comet, and this last has cast all the prognostications of the wise men into utter confusion.

FALL OF THE ANGELS.

London News, Oct. 16.

On Saturday night Carl Rosa's opera company produced Gounod's *Faust* at Birmingham, Mme. Marie Rôze taking the part of *Marguerite*. The theatre was well filled in every part, and until the last act everything went smoothly. In the last scene, where the great effect should have been produced of ascending angels, the mechanical arrangements of the scenery proved defective, and caused one of the most alarming and sensational incidents which has ever taken place on the Birmingham stage. At the time when Mme. Marie Rôze, as *Marguerite*, was supposed to be ascending ethereal regions, accompanied by angels, owing to some mechanical accident the "angels" fell, breaking their wings and causing the utmost consternation throughout the house. Some of the angels, who fell about twelve feet, screamed, and two or three of them complained that they had been hurt. The opera was brought to a close in a scene of great excitement.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—When the new tariff dues of the Suez Canal were established some four years ago the company undertook to spend 1,000,000 francs per annum during thirty years in improvements of a nature to facilitate the transit of vessels through the canal. This engagement was adhered to during three years; but the rapid growth of the traffic and the knowledge that unless serious improvements were made the canal, which in some places is not more than fifty mètres wide (instead of 100 mètres, as stipulated in the concession), would prove insufficient for the traffic induced M. de Lesseps to demand of the shareholders assembled in their general meeting last year an authorization to expend at once, or when the board might think fit, all or any part of the 27,000,000 still unspent, and which they had consented to lay out in the next twenty-seven years, on widening the canal, creating sidings for vessels, or otherwise facilitating the passage of vessels. The authorization was given unanimously; but events in Egypt have somewhat interfered with the carrying out of the project. The question as to how the money can be most advantageously laid out has, however, been studied by the company's chief engineer in Egypt, who has just been summoned to Paris to attend a sort of council which is to decide the question. The fact that this council, which is to be held in November, is to be composed of two or three French members of the Board of Directors and the representatives of the English Government, Sir Rivers Wilson, Col. Stokes, and Mr. Standen, would seem to prove that the company is very desirous of conciliating British interests with those of their shareholders.

ARABI ON HIS DEFENSE.

The London *News'* correspondent sends a further account of the statements made by Arabi in his defense. These statements consist mainly of testimony given in court, but partly of words spoken in interviews with a friend, which Arabi wishes to be made known to the public. As regards the defense of Alexandria, Arabi declares that he acted under the orders of the Khedive, who, with Dervisch Pasha, presided over and approved the decision of the council; and that the resistance was begun on the English taking the initiative. He says that the Khedive ordered him to defend the forts when the Admiral replied with an hour and a half's grace to the council's proposal that the demand for the surrender of the three forts should be first telegraphed to the Porte. "When I indicated," he says, "the fatal difficulties, his Highness retorted, 'What is the use of your army if you cannot protect the country?'" With the intention to obey orders he proceeded to the Rosetta Gate, where the population was utterly demoralized by fear of the renewal of the attack. He stopped the pillagers and partly reformed a thousand troops, but the rapid preparation of the fleet caused a panic. The army rallied at Kafr Dowar, where the fortifications were commenced, but presently came the Khedive's message that the war was over, and subsequently his Highness' dismissal. He accepted it, but the National Council at Cairo directed him to continue his defense and voted some money. The Judges declared that the Khedive was not entitled to obedience. "I only obeyed orders of the Government for the time being [said Arabi], and no General with a sense of patriotism would have done otherwise." Arabi, it is stated, frankly admits that he never expected to be long able to resist the invasion, but thought he could probably do so long enough to convince England that the rebellion was a true National movement and win her sympathy. He says he did not calculate upon such rapidity of action. He says that he surrendered to the English "in full confidence of the usual treatment of military prisoners of war"; and he maintains that he is an English, not an Egyptian, prisoner, and demands the assistance of an English lawyer. The other prisoners generally concur in this statement.

A FIEND'S WORK.

Diabolical Attempt to Murder a Whole Family in Philadelphia—A Bomb Thrown into a Room and Explodes—Miraculous Escape of the Intended Victims.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—One of the most ingenious and fiendish attempts at wholesale murder, and which miscarried by the merest accident, was perpetrated Friday night upon August Gockel, a tailor, aged 36 years, who occupies the front of No. 1005 Nectarine street with his wife and an 18-months-old child, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Christina Youngheim. The house is a three-story brick building, and on the second floor Gockel has his tailor-shop. On the table Gockel was seated, with his legs crossed in tailor-fashion, sewing a pair of trousers, a few minutes before 10 o'clock Friday night, when suddenly and without even the premonition of a sound a heavy object, apparently hurled with great force, crashed through a pane of glass in the window back of him, struck the coal-oil lamp above his head, and dropped to the floor. The lamp was shattered into a dozen pieces and the oil poured over the tailor's face and hands as it was spilled from the vessel. The force of the object drove the lamp-top and its burning wick far from the oil, and the lamp was extinguished. Gockel, horror-stricken and wondering, thought at first that it was a rock, but while he was wiping the perspiration from his face his attention was attracted to the extreme corner of the room by a hissing sound, and a little bit of glittering flame which spat sparks. It was apparently eating its way along the carpet, and Gockel was within an ace of approaching and inspecting it, when a terrible explosion shook the house, and the tailor was lifted from his feet and prostrated on the floor. At the same time the air of the room was filled with flying glass, shot, burning paper, pieces of lead, iron tops, bolts and rivets, and over all there was a smell of gunpowder. Gockel's wife, who was in the passageway when the crash at the window occurred, slammed the door and rushed downstairs. The explosion which followed almost immediately brought her mother and herself to the room, and when they opened the door a bright light flashed up, and it was found that the floor was on fire. Gockel, being only slightly stunned, threw a piece of cloth which he had been shrinking over the fire, and in a very short time extinguished it. He soon discovered that the object which he had innocently supposed to be a brick or a rock was an improvised infernal machine in the form of a bomb. He picked up the scattered fragments of the dangerous missile, which consisted of about six inches of malleable lead used for the manufacture of pipe, half a dozen pieces of "chunk" black glass (the crude material employed in bottles), two or three broken bolts, taps, bars, and rivets of iron, scraps of burnt paper, and several dozen gun-shot. These all lay strewn about the floor, and examination disclosed that when the bomb had exploded its contents had scattered in all directions, striking the walls, the furniture, and the ceiling, and dropping harmlessly to the floor. The walls bore a dozen scars and the furniture was battered. Special John H. Hoffman and Officer Kean investigated the case, and their inquiry resulted yesterday morning in the arrest of Casper Youngheim, 50 years old, the husband of Mrs. Gockel's mother, as the perpetrator of the crime.

A FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—A boyish quarrel and a fight, out of which will come a probable homicide, occurred yesterday afternoon in West Cleveland about 1:30. George Thompson, 13 years, with three companions, was playing on some lumber-piles by the side of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, near what is known as Chestnut Ridge, when another crowd of boys came along. One of them, Fred Hofel, 14 years old, asked Georgie for some tobacco. He received a saucy answer, retorted in kind, stones were thrown, and Hofel's party were getting the worst of it when he drew a long-bladed German pocketknife and stabbed young Thompson twice in the right breast and in the left arm. The former wounds will probably cause the little fellow's death. At 10 o'clock tonight he was still unconscious from the loss of blood, as yet unstanched. The wound in the breast is between the fourth and fifth ribs, going down and penetrating the tissues. The Hofel boy has not yet been arrested, having decamped. The police are after him.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Arrived, the steamer City of Berlin, from Liverpool; the Heimdal, from Havre.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, Oct. 29.—Arrived, the Sarmatian, from Montreal.

A FATAL FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—A fire this morning in Oakland destroyed a small residence and burned to death a Chinese domestic. The fire originated by reason of the explosion of a can of coal-oil in the hands of the Celestial.

Henry Papenhausen, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family, and find it an excellent remedy for dyspepsia."

NEW YORK.

The Investigating Committee Make a Report Regarding the Irish Skirmishing Fund.

A Well-Known Mendicant Arrested by the Police as a Suspicious Person.

Death of Charles A. Whitney, a Prominent Southern Steamship and Railroad Man.

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The investigation committee submitted a report to the meeting of the Irish skirmishing fund subscribers today. Alluding to the allegation made by the skirmishers that the sum of $117 had been charged against the fund for a telegram sent to Sir Vernon Harcourt when the said telegram had cost only $14, the committee gave Trustee John Deaoy the benefit of his personal statement that he paid for the telegram out of his own pocket, without retracting its previous allegation, however. The committee then made various charges, and asked Mr. Devoy to deny them publicly if he could. It charged that Trustee Carroll got $860 from the fund without giving any consideration therefor; that ex-Trustee Luby received $50 for doing nothing more than to write paragraphs; that Trustee Bourke got $50 for doing the same thing; and that Trustee Devoy received $1,000 for no consideration at all. The committee, after calling attention to the fact that

THE CHARGES "STILL REMAIN TO BE EXPLAINED,"

offered to cease the investigation if the Trustees would hand over the money remaining in their hands to persons "who will use it for the purposes for which it has been subscribed." The language of the report following this proposition is: "We will make no inquiries as to what was done with the missing portion of the fund, but will cease right off."

The committee warned the Trustees that if they did not come forward and surrender the funds remaining in their possession the investigation should go on. Chairman Cromien and Secretary Dwyer charged that the Trustees had used money given them for skirmishing purposes to thwart the efforts of the skirmishers in Ireland. Both men said that if Mr. Devoy or anybody else contradicted this charge they could and would prove its truthfulness.

A MONOMANIAC.

A WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER ARRESTED AS A SUSPICIOUS PERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Patrick J. Carew Lackensteen, who wore a dirty red fez, was detained today at the Mercer street station-house on the charge that he was a suspicious person. Lackensteen is well-known as a book-peddler and mendicant in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities. He is 28 years old. He admits that he begs, but he lays claim to the title of lecturer. He was born at Allahabad, near Calcutta, and was baptized as a Catholic. His family are well known and rich. He came to America eight years ago with a small amount of money, and a year later married a young American lady, who is dead. He receives occasionally small remittances from India. He became a book-canvasser when his family found that he was a confirmed drunkard, and ceased to send him money until his passion for drink was conquered. Recently Lackensteen has obtained a notoriety by his permitting it to leak out that

HE IS A MONOMANIAC,

and that he has a mission. He appears to be intent on preaching a new Messiah, and abolishing Christianity and Masonry. He gave out last week that today he would take possession of the Rev. M. W. Paxton's pulpit in the First Presbyterian Church, No. 54 Fifth avenue, and preach. Dr. Paxton instructed the sexton of the church and an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct to prevent him from disturbing the congregation. Lackensteen went to the church this morning at the hour that the service begins, and when he persisted in his endeavor to enter the church the officer arrested him. Surgeons who examined him at the station said they could not conscientiously pronounce him insane. It is believed that he simply desired to gain notoriety by his strange manner of attempting to take possession of this pulpit and preach his peculiar doctrines.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CHARLES A. WHITNEY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Charles A. Whitney, agent of the Morgan Line steamships and Railroad, died here this morning. He was executor of the estate of Charles Morgan, and one of the wealthiest men in the South. Whitney was to have sailed for Europe in the steamer Britannic Saturday, but before the vessel sailed he was stricken with paralysis and removed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he died today, aged 57. For some years past Whitney was President of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association. He was a son-in-law of the late Charles Morgan, of this city, and controlled the interests of the Morgan estate in the South, including railroads and steamers.

ITEMS.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A company was incorporated at Albany last week for the manufacture, use, lease, and sale of instruments for the indication of time by telegraph. This company purposes to place central clocks in different parts of the city, which will be carefully regulated and frequently compared with some standard timepiece. Synchronized dial-plates connected with these clocks will be furnished. Important enterprises in time-telegraphy are on foot, and will shortly be made public.

OSCAR WILDE.

It appears that the interviewers are not to have it all their own way with Mr. Oscar Wilde. In his neat little speech at the Lotos Club dinner last night Mr. Wilde observed that he had been deeply impressed by the high imaginative powers of the average American reporter, and that he had more than once been interviewed by enterprising journalists, "whose ideas of painting had been evidently derived from the chromos in the stationers' shop windows, their ideas of sculpture from the figures in front of the tobacconists' shops, and their ideas of architecture from the local jail."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—President Arthur remained at home all day. His brother, Maj. William Arthur, dined with him tonight.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES.

Services commemorating the consecration of four Bishops fifty years ago were held tonight at St. Paul's Church. The Bishops consecrated were the Revs. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, of Ohio; John Henry Hopkins, of Vermont; George W. Doane, of New Jersey; and Benjamin Bosworth, of Kentucky. The last named is the sole survivor, but was not present.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

John Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its 114th anniversary today.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

The police have arrested a number of the "short tail" gang who have been forcing money from the Chinese laundrymen at the point of a pistol.

BOLD BURGLARS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28.—Clark's drug-store, in Blair's Block, was broken into last night, the safe blown open, and $150 taken. While at their work the robbers were surprised by the clerk, John McEvoy, but got outside the door. In pursuit pistols were used, and McEvoy received a wound in the abdomen. The burglars took the early east-bound train, and when it reached Charlton compelled the train-hands, by a display of revolvers, to stop the train, and they escaped.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—Sharpenburg & Keeper, who superintended the display of fireworks of Tuesday night, when the disastrous explosion occurred by which eight persons were killed, have been held to await the action of the District-Attorney.

EIGHT PEOPLE POISONED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 28.—Eight colored people were poisoned today on the Wallace plantation, Bossier Parish, by mistaking arsenic for yeast powder and using it in their bread. All were very sick at last accounts.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 28.—William McDonald, another victim of the recent railroad casualty, died this morning.

IMMIGRATION INTO CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.—Immigration by rail for the week was 956, mostly from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. The Immigration Association is rapidly completing its arrangements for settling the newcomers on Government lands. The Buffalo syndicate has purchased a large tract of valuable redwood timber land in Humboldt County.

OFFICIAL IRREGULARITY.

The Sensation Over the Reported Official Irregularities of Quartermaster-General Harbison, of the Connecticut Militia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The sensation created by the report of official irregularities by Quartermaster-General Harbison continues. The first authoritative account of the affair is given in a statement furnished tonight to the New Haven *Palladium* and Hartford *Courant* by Gov. Bigelow. Gov. Bigelow says that his first intimation of irregularities in Mr. Harbison's money accounts was from Col. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General, in December last. The next day Gov. Bigelow received a letter from Lieut.-Gov. Bulkeley requesting an interview at Hartford, as he had been informed that there was a deficiency of $5,000 in Gen. Harbison's account. Gov. Bigelow went to Hartford and had an interview with Gen. Harbison, who produced his account-book and his official bank-book, both of which were found correct, but in the latter was a fresh entry of about the amount claimed to have been taken made by check of the business firm of which Mr. Harbison is a member. Gov. Bigelow called attention to this, and expressed his disapproval. However, as there was no deficit, the Governor decided to take no action. Later that day the Governor consulted with Lieut.-Gov. Bulkeley, on whose recommendation Harbison had received his appointment, and Mr. Bulkeley suggested an immediate demand for Harbison's resignation, at least for his irregularities in mixing up his personal and official bank accounts. Gov. Bigelow, after hearing appeals from Harbison's friends and receiving from him solemn assurances that nothing of the kind should occur again, decided to take no action. Continuing, Gov. Bigelow writes: "I am surprised that any attempt should be made to create political capital out of this affair. Now, as far as Lieut.-Gov. Bulkeley is concerned, his skirts are as clear as they well could be. If there was any mistake in the matter the mistake was mine, and mine alone. I could not discharge Gen. Harbison without making known the facts to the public, and I felt that it would be a cruelty to do so unless it was absolutely necessary, as the State had not lost a dollar and was not likely to do so." The above statement is valuable as a campaign document for Mr. Bulkeley, who is the Republican candidate for Governor. It shows that he was not inclined to overlook Gen. Harbison's course, and it was upon his recommendation that Gen. Harbison was appointed on the Governor's staff. It is probable that the Governor will have a staff appointment to make at an early day.

AUTUMNAL "ROUND-UP."

Which Shows that the Northwestern Empire is the Coming Cattle-Producing Region of the Country.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Oct. 28.

The cattle trade of the Northwest is beginning to assume noteworthy proportions. Present figures go to prove the prediction often made during the past year or two, that within the present decade Montana will rank first among the cattle-producing regions of America. The championship of the plains of Texas is being rapidly wrested by the valleys of Montana. There are today in St. Paul scores of Texan steers which are direct from the pasture lands of the Territory, where they have been fattened this season. Indeed, Montana is very rapidly becoming the fattening place for the cattle bred in Texas. The reign of the cow-boy may be said to have been transferred from the Southwest to the Northwest.

Four years ago not to exceed 5,000 or 6,000 head of cattle came out of Montana and sought Eastern markets via the Northern Pacific and its connections. This season the Northern Pacific handled 18,000 head out of Montana between the 11th of September and Oct. 11. The daily average now coming out of the Territory is practically all that the railway has facilities for handling, and will make an aggregate for the present month of nearly or quite equal to that of the four weeks above recorded. During the season up to the 1st of September about 10,000 head came out; so that to the present time it may be estimated in round numbers that the Northern Pacific has brought out of Montana not less than 32,000 head, with the season not more than two-thirds passed.

But very few Montana cattle are used in the St. Paul local market, and largely for the very singular reason that there are not proper facilities for handling and slaughtering them here. They are so wild that better yards to hold them are required than have yet been constructed, and those engaged in slaughtering for local consumption prefer to buy stock that they do not have so much trouble with. Then, too, the heavy stock-growers of Montana prefer to ship direct to a large market like Chicago, where any number of cattle can be turned into cash in a day's time, and expense of yarding and feeding saved. In quality the Montana steers are fair, and average a good deal better than Texan, while they are considerably inferior to Iowa or Southern Minnesota cattle. Very many of them are, in fact, driven from Texas with a view of improving them by Montana feed. The quality is being constantly improved by the introduction of blooded bulls, and it is expected that the grade of Montana cattle will improve fully 25 per cent within five years. They differ—those bred in Montana—from the Texas natives, by having less horn and more body, while their flesh is not so coarse or stringy. Their average weight is from 150 to 200 pounds greater. Of late years, however, there has been marked improvement in Texas cattle, and, where seven or eight years ago they averaged 700 pounds weight, the same aged steers will now go 1,000 pounds. Their horns have also been shortened up, and the 4-year-old with five-feet spread would now be a genuine curiosity. In fact, the Texas-bred steer with a season on Montana feed makes a pretty good beef in comparison with the typical Texan of a few years ago.

It has already been demonstrated that Montana possesses, all things considered, the best facilities for cattle-growing of any region on the continent, while portions of Dakota claim the same advantages. The range is practically unlimited, the feed is abundant and nutritious, the water excellent, and the climate unsurpassed—permitting cattle to run at large the entire year. It is far preferable in every way to Texas, and, in the opinion of growers generally, must at once become the great cattle-producing region. It is within reasonable limits to predict that next season at least 75,000 head of cattle will come out of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific—provided the railway can furnish means of transportation. The total number of cattle handled in St. Paul this year will probably reach 65,000 or 70,000 head. The growth of the business is illustrated by the fact that only four years ago the total number handled in this city annually did not reach 20,000.

Southern Minnesota is now beginning to furnish a good many cattle, and every year materially advances the stock-raising industry in that locality. Some interesting figures may be given which will clearly illustrate the present attention among farmers to cattle-raising for market. In 1879 there was in this State 162,266 head of cattle under 3 years of age; that number decreased in 1880 to 153,786; but in 1881 the tide turned, and the remarkable increase from 153,786 to 261,985 was recorded.

All About a Hat.

Mr. Pettit, a New York merchant, having placed his new silk hat in a chair at Delmonico's the other day, Mr. Travers, a veteran Wall-street operator, took the chair while talking with an acquaintance, and, not seeing the hat, sat down on it, with disastrous result. "I almost sat on your hat," he remarked to Mr. Pettit, with a winning smile, but said no more. Pettit picked up the wreck and deposited it with the clerk, saying, "That is left in your care for Mr. Travers whenever he chooses to call for it." Mr. Travers did not apologize or offer to make good the loss, although he broke the hat in two and utterly ruined it. Pettit therefore determined to sue him, but the lawyers advised him not to, as Travers would get more satisfaction out of being sued for $8 than Pettit would in making him pay. So he sent him a note, inclosing a bill, advising him that the hat he sat on was awaiting him at Delmonico's. But Travers paid neither the bill nor any further attention to it, except to say whenever anybody referred to it, "O yes—Pettit's hat! It's a joke—that's all."

Randall's Demagoguery.

Boston Herald (Ind.).

Mr. Samuel J. Randall must be badly pressed for topics out of which to draw a political harangue when he takes up the stale demagogism of Congressman Robinson, of New York, and talks about the "sycophancy" of Minister Lowell, and calls for "a bold American citizen at the Court of St. James, who won't be tempted away from his duty by society and a good dinner." There is no danger that "a bold American" of the Randall type would be tempted away from his duty by good society in London, or anywhere else. He wouldn't get into it—more than once. Does Mr. Randall suppose the "British dungeons" would have been emptied of American suspects any sooner if our Minister had been "a bold American," who eschewed society and pranced up and down in front of the Foreign Office, expectorating tobacco juice and swearing that he would twist the British lion's tail out of its socket if every blessed man who claimed to have once set foot on American soil were not released from jail p. d. q.? That seems to be his idea of diplomacy.

Mr. I. Lod, 760 Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best thing I ever used. Four bottles restored my strength."

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Assasination of an Illinois Farmer—A Safe Lugged Off by Burglars—Bogus Money.

Y. M. C. A. of Indiana—A Saloon Blown Up by Dynamite—Nebraska Baptists—Accidents.

ILLINOIS.

A FARMER ASSASINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 28.—A farmer named Sterling Smith, living at Ava, was assasinated night before last by some person unknown. He had been plowing and at dark started homeward. As he was passing a piece of woods a man fired at him, hitting him in the left side, inflicting a wound of which he died in a short time. A boy with him saw the assasin run after firing the fatal shot. This is the third homicide in Jackson County in about a year. Three serious cutting affrays have also occurred within three weeks.

BURGLARS CARRY A SAFE OUT OF A SALOON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 28.—Burglars broke into the saloon of Nat Prouty last night and actually carried the safe out into the alley and turned it bottom side up, but were frightened away before they had attempted to break it open. There must have been quite a number in the gang, as the safe was quite a heavy one to handle. Mr. Prouty keeps a dog chained in the day-time in the back yard, and lets him loose at night. Last night he went out as usual to loosen him, but the dog was gone. He didn't think much of it, as the dog occasionally got away. This morning the dog was found in the alley with his throat cut and dead. Nothing else was taken from the saloon. Mr. Prouty offers a reward of $50 for the man who killed his dog.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 28.—Yesterday morning Deputy United States Marshal Larison arrested Miss Lena Dilke, a servant-girl in a prominent family of this city, for passing counterfeit money. When closely questioned the girl declared the money had been given her by Buck Miller, a hard character with whom she had been keeping company. Later in the day Larison arrested Miller at Lawndale, near this place. The two were taken to Springfield today, where a preliminary hearing was had before United States Commissioner Adams. Miller was committed in default of $2,000 bail, and the girl was brought back and placed in jail here to await further developments which are expected soon.

AN OLD MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Oct. 28.—James Yates, for twenty-five years a resident in this vicinity, and a man 65 years of age, was instantly killed in this city just before noon today by having his head crushed between a freight car and Blanchard's grain warehouse. He was the owner of considerable property.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Secretary of State today licensed the Jerseyville Manufacturing Company of Jerseyville; capital stock, $15,000; corporators, George W. Ware, Stephen H. Bouman, and others. Also the Kosciusko Building, Loan & Homestead Association, of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; corporators, John Bednerz, Klement Belinski, John Wanna, and others.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 28.—Quincy mourns the death of Lucian Laigman, one of its oldest, wealthiest, and most respected citizens, aged about 70. He was the first Land Agent in the military tract, and had been a resident of Quincy for nearly half a century.

A STRANGER'S DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 29.—A well-dressed young man was found in a barn one mile north of this city yesterday with a bullethole over his heart, which caused considerable excitement here. After being in session several hours a Coroner's jury failed to find out who he was, where he came from, or how he met his death. He had on dark clothes, is about five feet eight inches high, dark hair and eyes, smooth face, about 22 years of age.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—E. D. Latham, one of the best known and most liked of Chicago & Alton passenger conductors, lies at death's door, at his home in Bloomington. This morning he was stricken with apoplexy and has passed from one convulsion into another all day long. He has four physicians, who tonight pronounced his case almost hopeless. Prayers for his recovery were offered tonight at the Baptist Church, of which he is one of the most devout members. Mr. Latham is well known by every Western traveling man.

A BUSINESS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 29.—Ginlio Fano, a large clothing merchant of this city, made an assignment today of all his effects for the benefit of his creditors. Assets, $12,000; liabilities, $16,000. His failure was brought about by overbuying and the warm fall.

INDIANA.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 28.—The Rev. L. W. Munhall, of Indianapolis addressed the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association this morning on "What Evangelistic Work May the Association Engage In?" He was followed by Prof. A. W. Clancey, of Muncie, with a paper on "The Relation of Secular Agencies to Spiritual in the Association Work." Then a discussion, and Dr. Nanny, of Evansville, closed the meeting with devotional exercises. J. L. Starbuck, of Union City, conducted devotional exercises in the afternoon. George W. Cobb of Indianapolis, George Howard of Lafayette, and A. M. Dawson of Evansville discussed the subjects of "reading-rooms, evening classes, and lectures. The Rev. Alex. Blackburn, of Lafayette, closed the day meeting with an address on "The Ways in Which the Association Can Be Made of Practical Benefit to the Church." At night Frank Smith, of Toledo, O.; F. S. Edmond, of Elkhart, and Mr. L. Blanton, of Nashville, Tenn., spoke on the railroad work. The Rev. Robert McCune, of Kokomo, discoursed at length on "Why Should the Churches Encourage Young Men's Christian Association Work?"; after which the convention adjourned. The convention will conclude its labors tomorrow night. Thus far it has proven wonderfully successful.

THROWN FROM A WAGON AND FATALLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Shinn, living six miles from here, was thrown from a load of fodder yesterday, and received injuries which proved fatal, dying last night. She was a lady respected by all.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—A special from Palestine, Ind., says the saloon occupied by Joe Reinhart was blown up last night for the fourth time by dynamite. The explosion was terrific, and shattered several buildings adjoining. No one was hurt. No clew to the perpetrators, and no excitement, as the people have got used to it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 29.—Yesterday morning, at Palestine, a village in Hancock County, the building in which Joseph Reinhart had a saloon, was blown up, dynamite being used. The explosion completely demolished the house and the stock on hand, and badly shattered another building owned by a widow lady named Schreider. In the latter building two men were sleeping, both of them being injured. The work was done just after midnight, and makes the fourth time in less than twenty months that Mr. Reinhart has had his building blown up in this way. No clew can be had as to who the perpetrators are.

THE GLOBE ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—James M. Donaldson, who holds a certificate of membership in the Globe Association of Indiana, has brought suit against the association and James W. Mann for $500, which he claims he is entitled to as the value of the certificate. He alleges that the association is in such a financial condition that a Receiver ought to be appointed, and he therefore asks for one. A further statement is made that all the funds deposited from May to October have been withdrawn from bank by the officers.

MR. HENDRICKS SICK.

A week ago Gov. Hendricks returned home from a campaigning tour, and, at the suggestion of his physician, all his engagements were canceled. Since then he has not been out, and yesterday the doctor said he considered his condition quite serious. His trouble comes from neuralgia of the foot, and erysipelas is feared.

NEBRASKA.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERIAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 28.—The Baptist Ministerial Convention resumed its labors this morning. Reports by the Treasurer and Committees on Resolutions were read, followed by the report of the Educational Committee on the next anniversary, enrollment, and foreign missions. A women's missionary meeting was held in the afternoon, with addresses by returned missionaries and others. The sermon tonight was by the Rev. A. A. Russell. Yesterday's program consisted of reports of the Committees on Education, followed by a general discussion of the educational work in the State, devotional meetings, missionary sermons by the Rev. A. A. Russell, a collection for the convention, and nominating of standing committees. The routine work of the convention was concluded this afternoon. A final adjournment was made tonight.

WISCONSIN.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28.—Articles of incorporation were filed today with the Secretary of State as follows: American Telephone Company (limited) of Milwaukee, with a capital stock of $13,000; White River Lumber Company of Hudson, with a capital stock of $500,000; Marinette & Menominee Paper Company, capital stock $175,000.

Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 29.—The State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. closed its labors tonight with a large and interesting union meeting. The convention as a whole has been successful, and will assist materially in building an association here, steps toward which have already been taken by the State workers in the same.

KANSAS.

A FARMER SHOT AND MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Kas., Oct. 28.—Daniel Smith, a farmer living eight miles from here, was shot and mortally wounded yesterday by a man named Lowry. Two loads of buckshot from a double-barreled gun entered Smith's abdomen. He died today. The killing was the result of an old grudge.

IMPORTANT LAW POINTS.

Liability of a Railroad for Injuries to an Employe and the Question of Collecting Marshal's Fees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—Judge Gresham, of the United States Court, has made two important rulings. Henry Braning, a brakeman on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, was injured while the road was being operated by King, Receiver, by being caught between cars, the draw-bars of which were in a damaged and unsafe condition. He sued to recover damages, and the court allowed him $4,000. The cars had been passed as in good condition by the Car Inspector, and the court said: "The master is bound to protect the servant, not against all risks, but against risks which could be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the master. Conduct which amounts to personal negligence as against an individual should and does amount to the same thing against a corporation acting by its proper officers or agents. Railroad companies are bound to use due care in seeing that their cars and other rolling stock are maintained in a reasonably safe condition." Upon the question of collecting Marshal's fees, Judge Gresham ruled that "the Marshal is a public officer charged with the duty of collecting funds for the United States, and when he is required to serve process (not in suits where the United States requires the service) he has a right to demand the payment of the proper fees in advance of the service performed. He need not wait and take the chance of collecting them on an execution."

Louis XIV. and other styles in furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure. Absolute and certain. Statements by hundreds of the cured in "Treatise," mailed free. Cure, $1. D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street, New York.

Have you tried the Lustro Polishes? Ladies will find Lustro Stove Polish the best and most brilliant. Lustro Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, etc., cannot be excelled, and is the standard of the world.

A homœopathic traveling case should accompany every one leaving the city. A large assortment of compact cases will be found at Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson street.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

C. H. SLACK,

MAIN STORE,

79 & 81 State-st.,

BRANCH STORE,

210-212 N. Clark-st.,

Is now receiving from the celebrated ROLLED FLOUR MILLS of Minnesota and Missouri,

FRESH GROUND

FLOUR!

FROM CHOICE SELECTIONS OF

NEW CROP WHEAT.

MINNESOTA PATENTS.

Pillsbury's Best,	———
Faultless,	$8.00 per brl.
Crystal,	7.50 per brl.

WINTER PATENTS.

Ten Broeck,	$8.00 per brl.
Underwood's Extra,	8.00 per brl.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

Plant's Extra St. Louis,	$7.00 per brl.
Slack's Extra St. Louis,	6.50 per brl.
Criterion,	6.25 per brl.

The new crop of wheat just harvested is said to be the FINEST secured for many years. FLOUR milled from the SELECTIONS is guaranteed to make 20 per cent more FINE WHEAT BREAD than on previous crops.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR NO SALE.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by

STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc, Chicago and St. Louis.

Telephone Stocks
A PECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,
BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

ESTABLISHED...1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

AURORA.

Ball Corset Company—Water-Works—Bridges—Political—Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 28.—An enthusiastic mass-meeting was held Thursday evening at the opera-house to consider the feasibility of offering financial inducement to secure the removal from Chicago to Aurora of the Ball corset factory. Mr. Florsheim stated that within a year the factory had grown from a dozen hands to 325, the number at present employed, and that it was the company's intention to remove the Aurora and erect a four-story factory 60x120 feet. A committee was appointed consisting of one from each ward to raise $5,000 and procure a site. There is little doubt of the success of the committee. This enterprise promises to be one of the largest yet secured during the present boom, and its speedy growth to 1,000 hands is predicted.

Quite a canvass has been made during the present week of the water-works matter. The popular opinion is now settled that water-works are needed and imperative. It is also determined that the enterprise shall not be given to foreign capitalists, but opinion is divided as to the propriety of the city undertaking their construction. A misapprehension is in the minds of many that, providing the city does the building, all citizens will be taxed, including the non-users. The fact is, that the non-user will not be taxed for himself nor for the city's use, nor for the construction of the works, inasmuch as the water receipts will provide the running expenses and a sinking fund. The matter is steadily taking shape.

Considerable doubt clouds the action of the town meeting to be held on Tuesday in reference to the bridge question. The $100,000 in the treasury so burns that its speedily expenditure is to be a matter of relief. A compromise to gratify all parties is likely to prove successful. The plan is to remove the present Fox street bridge to some convenient street down the river, erect in its place a broad general stone bridge, suitable for the approach to the public buildings; then construct a third bridge at New York street. This accommodates all parties by giving three transits over the river.

The present week has wrought no perceptible change in political affairs. The Temperance party are doing their full work for Walker, but are laboring under considerable embarrassment. Hawley and Hiatt are doing good work over the district and planning a successful campaign.

A delightful entertainment was furnished by Miss Gertie Waterhouse and her pupils on Friday evening. Her own productions exhibited remarkable advance in elocutionary rendition since her former appearance, and predict for her a high success in her profession. Miss Belle Gene Adkins executed her parts most admirably, and is deserving of merited praise. A growing interest in the art of elocution is succeeding the art craze.

The Street-Car Company held a meeting of stockholders on Saturday night and increased its capital stock to $40,000.

Mr. Richard Corbett has reopened the roller-skating rink which was the popular amusement last season. Under his careful supervision it will furnish the entertainment for the winter.

The dramatic event of the season is to be the Miln-Burleigh company in "Hamlet" on Monday and "Othello" on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Hattie Burton has returned to San Francisco.

ROCKFORD.

The Terrible Fate of George Woodruff at Joliet—The Building Boom—Other Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 28.—The sad news of the terrible fate that ended Mr. George Woodruff's life at Joliet on Thursday night was received here with much regret. Mr. Woodruff was here last week visiting his brother, the Hon. Gilbert Woodruff, President of the Rockford National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff and daughter, Mrs. Keith, together with Mrs. Dean, a sister of the deceased, have gone to Joliet to render the stricken family all the assistance possible.

The great building boom that has visited this place the last year is subsiding somewhat, owing to the approaching wet weather. Although there have been a good many hundred houses erected there is still room and men for more. The extension made by the street-car company has been the means of improving much outlying property. The early spring will undoubtedly witness the same activity that has characterized the last season.

The remains of Willard R. Taylor, son of the Hon. H. W. Taylor, arrived from Chicago on Sunday afternoon last and were buried in the West Side Cemetery on Monday. The Rev. F. P. Woodbury preached the sermon.

The Rev. C. R. Lathrop, pastor of the State Street Baptist Church, gave his second annual reception to his congregation at his residence on Thursday evening.

During the last few weeks the weather has been uncommonly fine, affording farmers an excellent time to harvest the corn crop. The nights are very cold and frosty. A large quantity of apples and potatoes are brought to market daily.

The new brick school-house in Woodruff's Addition is well under way, and will certainly be a much-needed improvement.

An effort is now being made by some of our citizens to organize a new farmers' insurance company, to be known as the "Farmers' of Rockford." This, it is understood, is the outgrowth of the Cedar Rapids Company being requested to abandon Illinois work. The Cedar Rapids will leave the State Nov. 1. It is hardly probable that the new company will start, owing to the necessary up-hill work that a new company has to go through.

The Coöperative Furniture Company has recently increased its capital stock $25,000.

Miss Mary Anderson appeared at the opera-house Monday night before a very large audience, as *Parthenia* in "Ingomar." Rockford has seen many fine actors and actresses, but Miss Anderson we believe must stand at the head. She was greeted with a $900 house.

Ald. B. R. Waldo is going to California in a short time to spend the winter owing to the feeble condition of his health.

The new sewer on Church street is progressing finely. Much complaint is being made in regard to the manner of assessment to pay for the same.

PROHIBITION.

Close of the Session of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—The closing session of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union lost none of its interest and few of its delegates today. A vast amount of business was transacted with ability and dispatch. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

We rejoice in the day that gives recognition to our prohibition principles by political partisans, and will endeavor to influence the best men in all communities to commit themselves to that party by whatever name called that shall give to them the best embodiment of the prohibition principle, and will most surely protect our homes.

The report of the Publishing Committee offered a plan for the consolidation of *Our Union* and the *Signal*, brought on a long discussion and elicited some able discussion.

A great many of the church pulpits will be filled by members of the convention. Some go to the Mammoth Cave, while the most will return on Monday to their homes.

Her Sweet Smile Haunts Me Still.

I had not seen her for twenty years. Now she was a well-preserved matron with the same sweet smile on her face and a set of splendid teeth, thanks to Sozodont. Her daughters call her blessed because she brought them up properly.

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Unsettled, with the Trading Mostly Local—Hogs Strong.

Grain Weakened with Large Receipts, but Closed Firm—Corn Moving Out Freely.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were dull generally, and somewhat lower.

State securities were quiet.

Money 3@4. Private mercantile paper 6@8.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at 481½. Sterling exchange, demand, 485½.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange today, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High	Low	Last Oct28	Last Oct27
Alton & T. H.	600	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	46
Do pref.	100	85½	85½	85½	85½	......
Buf., Pit. & W.	400	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	......
Canada Southern	23,235	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
Central Pacific	1,700	91	91	90¾	90¾	91½
Chicago & Alton	300	142	142	141½	141½	......
C., B. & Q.	700	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132¼
C., C., C. & I.	700	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	86
Ches. & Ohio	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	......
Do 1st pref.	250	37	37¼	37	37¼	......
Col. Coal & Iron	300	40	40	40	40	......
Denver & Rio G.	23,850	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	51⅛
Del. & Hudson	910	113⅝	113⅝	112½	113⅛	113⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	16,550	137¼	137¼	135¾	136⅛	137¼
Erie	20,500	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	41⅜
Do pref.	500	86⅛	86½	85½	85½	86½
East Tenn. & Ga.	5,375	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
East Tenn., pref.	1,600	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	......
Evansville & T. H.	600	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	......
Fort Worth & Den.	500	38	38	37¼	37¼	......
Houston & Texas	200	81	81	81	81	82
L. B. & W.	700	41	41⅛	40¾	40¾	41⅛
Illinois Central	2,400	147¾	147¾	146¾	146¾	148¼
Jersey Central	14,400	72⅛	73	71¾	71⅜	73
Kansas & Texas	4,900	35⅝	35¾	35	35⅜	35⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1,100	35⅜	35¾	35	35	35¼
Lake Shore	46,500	115⅞	116⅜	115¼	115⅜	115⅞
Louis. & Nash.	38,300	54¼	54⅜	50	50⅝	54⅝
Michigan Central	2,910	103	103¼	102	102¼	103
M., L. S. & W. pref.	100	49½	49½	49½	49½	......
Minn. & St. Louis	685	31	31	30¾	30¾	31⅛
Do pref.	200	71	71	71	71	72½
Morris & Essex	185	125	125	125	125	......
Missouri Pacific	3,300	106	106⅛	105⅛	105⅜	106
Mutual Union Tel.	600	25½	25⅛	25	25	25½
Nash. & Chatt.	4,000	51	51¼	50¼	51	51
New York Central	960	134	134	133¾	134	134⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	3,315	16⅛	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16½
Do pref.	8,410	36¼	36½	35	36	36¼
Norfolk & W. pref.	1,000	57⅛	57½	57	57¼	57⅛
Northern Pacific	2,810	46½	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	46¼
Do pref.	6,206	90¼	90⅛	92⅝	92¾	90⅛
Northwestern	3,000	145¼	145⅜	144¾	144⅜	145¼
Do pref.	200	165	165	163	163	163½
Ohio Central	700	17⅛	17⅜	16⅛	16¼	17
Ohio & Mississip.	1,400	37½	37½	36⅛	36⅛	37¼
Ontario & Western	100	27	27	27	27	27¼
O. R'y & N. Co.	40	153	153	153	153	......
Oregon Trans. Co.	2,700	87	87⅛	86¼	86¼	87⅛
Pacific Mail	400	39¼	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	39⅜
Pullman P.-C. Co.	200	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	129¼
Peoria, D. & E.	600	29	29¼	29	29¼	29¼
Reading	700	61¾	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
Rich. & Dan. term.	300	31⅛	35	31⅛	35	......
Roch. & Pittsburg	1,150	23½	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
Rock Island	2,900	132⅛	132½	130	131¼	132
St. L. & San F.	100	38	38	38	38	......
Do pref.	200	57½	57½	57	57	58
St. Paul	5,035	110⅛	110⅛	109⅛	109⅞	110
Do pref.	1,035	127⅛	127⅛	126	126⅛	126¾
St. Paul & Omaha	25,020	49⅛	50	48	48⅛	49⅛
Do pref.	2,550	107⅛	107¾	107¼	107⅜	107¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	750	153	153	151½	152	152
Texas Pacific	11,225	42	42¼	41⅛	41⅜	42⅛
Union Pacific	15,810	107⅛	107⅛	106⅛	106¼	107⅛
Wabash	200	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	32	32⅛
Do pref.	24,100	58⅛	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	58⅛
Western Union	6,975	88	88	87	87⅛	88⅛
Memphis & Char.	2,100	53⅛	53⅛	53	53⅛	......

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$1,557,200	Deposits, decrease	$1,405,400
Specie, decrease	1,629,300	Circulation, decr'e	15,100
Legal tenders, inc.	87,100	Reserve, increase	1,190,850

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	102½	4s	119¾
5s	102	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69¾	Tennessee 6s, new	49
Missouri 6s	111½	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	106	Virginia 6s, consols	56
Tennessee 6s, old	49	Virginia 6s, defd.	12

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	United States	67
American	91¾	Fargo	129

BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114½	Central Arizona	⅛
Erie seconds	98⅛	Excelsior	1
Lehigh & Wilkes	100	Homestake	17
St. P. & S. C. first	109½	Little Pitts	1
Tex. Pac. land grants	60¾	Ontario	36
Tex. Pac., R. G.	81½	Quicksilver	9
Union Pacific firsts	115½	Do preferred	42
U. P. land grants	110	Robinson	1
U. P. s. funds, asked	117½	Silver Cliff	⅜
W., St. L. & Pac.	32	South Pac.	12
Do preferred	57⅝	Standard	5⅝
Western Union	87	Sutro	⅛
Caribou	1¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 28—5 p. m.—Consols, 102 3-16.

Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 52¼; Pennsylvania Central, 66; Erie, 42⅞; seconds, 2½; Reading, 31⅜.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Rentes, 80f 40c.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were less active on Saturday, and moved together more harmoniously than the recent rule. There was a general advance early, led by hogs and corn, then a loss of the point gained, and a firmer feeling towards the close.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	*$22.50	$22.00 @22.50	*$22.00
October	*22.50	......@22.50	*22.00
November	19.45	19.37½@19.60	*19.45
Year	18.67½	18.60 @18.70	*18.65
January	18.87½	18.70 @18.87½	18.80
February	18.70	18.77½@18.90	18.90
March	18.80	18.82½@18.95	18.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	*$11.90	$11.82½@11.85	$11.82½
October	*11.90	11.82½@11.87½	11.82½
November	11.35	11.37½@11.45	11.40
Year	11.10	11.12½@11.15	11.15
January	11.12½	11.10 @11.22½	*11.15
February	11.17½	11.12½@11.22½	11.15
March	11.22½	11.17½@11.30	11.22½
May	11.35	11.30 @11.40	11.32½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, loose	*$14.80	$......@15.00	$15.00
Do October	*14.80	......@15.00	15.00
Do November	11.15	11.12½@11.15	11.10
Do year	*10.00	......@.....	10.05
Do January	9.75	......@ 9.80	9.80
Do February	*9.70	......@ 9.97½	9.97½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	96	95 @ 95½	95½
No. 3 winter	94	....@ 93	93
Rejected winter	86	....@ 84½	84½
No. 2 spring	93	92½@ 93⅛	93⅛
No. 3 spring	83¼	....@ 82½	82½
Regular, October	93	92⅝@ 93⅛	93⅛
Regular, November	93⅛	93 @ 93⅜	93⅛
Regular, December	94⅜	94 @ 95	94⅜
Regular, year	93	92⅝@ 93⅜	93⅛
Regular, May	$1.00⅝	$1.00⅝@ 1.01⅛	$1.01⅛
CORN.			
No. 2 spot	68	67¼@ 68⅛	68
High mixed	68⅛	67⅞@ 68⅜	68⅜
Rejected	67	66 @ 67	66¾
October	68	67⅛@ 68⅛	68⅛
November	67	66⅜@ 67⅜	67⅜
Year	61⅛	60½@ 61½	61⅜
January	54⅛	54⅛@ 54⅜	54⅜
May	55⅞	55⅛@ 56⅛	56
OATS.			
No. 2 white	36⅛	36 @ 36⅛	36⅛
No. 2 mixed	34⅛	34⅛@ 34⅛	34⅛
Rejected	31½	....@ 31	31
October	34	34⅛@ 34⅜	34⅜
November	33⅜	33⅛@ 33⅜	33⅜
Year	33⅛	33⅛@ 33⅛	33⅛
May	35⅜	35⅛@ 35⅜	35⅜
RYE.			
No. 2	58	57 @ 57¼	57
Rejected	54	....@ 53⅛	53
October	58	....@ 57	57
November	*57⅛	....@ 57⅛	57⅛
December	*59⅛	....@ 59⅛	59⅛
Year	*57	....@ 57	57
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	82	....@ 82	82
No. 3, spot	56½	....@ 56	56
No. 3, November	57	....@ 56	56
No. 4, spot	40	....@ 40	40

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	25,113	17,807	12,309	17,636
Wheat, bu	127,050	36,822	40,381	25,946
Corn, bu	226,543	201,679	34,216	523,536
Oats, bu	121,240	49,119	100,245	66,494
Rye, bu	18,134	8,841	6,125	6,223
Barley, bu	64,700	24,965	43,431	19,842
Grass seed, lbs	214,542	106,304	101,070	429,815
Flaxseed, lbs	1,865,640	744,438	675,950	201,250
Broom-corn, lbs	304,040	230,000	117,855	87,922
Cured meats, lbs	367,750	1,063,331	1,691,110	2,583,592
Beef, tcs	......	......	36	364
Beef, brls	......	......	728	687
Pork, brls	150	150	1,556	2,626
Lard, lbs	24,700	175,000	1,436,164	561,950
Tallow, lbs	58,940	19,160	27,200	73,026
Butter, lbs	228,706	284,956	127,410	188,842
Live hogs, No.	9,475	17,926	4,131	2,176
Cattle, No.	7,996	6,054	6,371	3,600
Sheep, No.	1,604	1,756	1,296	1,285
Hides, lbs	303,452	227,830	341,964	158,050
Wool, lbs	39,220	89,855	193,672	119,297
Potatoes, bu	17,574	31,904	3,372	16,343
Coal, tons	15,210	10,400	2,528	2,968
Hay, tons	285	90	22	120
Lumber, m ft	10,042	5,009	4,188	4,144
Shingles, m	12,785	1,925	166	880
Salt, brls	5,060	1,702	3,882	2,239

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 54 cars red wheat, 69 cars lower grades winter, 106 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 67 cars low grades (296 wheat); 242 cars and 56,300 bu No. 2 corn, 92 cars high mixed, 54 cars and 8,600 bu rejected (388 cars and 64,900 bu corn); 84 cars and 7,000 bu No. 2 oats, 66 cars low grades (150 oats); 24 cars Nos. 1 and 2 rye, 13 cars and 700 bu low grades do; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 53 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars low grades (81 barley). Total (952 cars) about 620,000 bu. Inspected out: 42,221 bu wheat, 19,483 bu corn, 15,443 bu oats, 2,543 bu barley.

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from Chicago for periods named:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Meats, lbs.
Week ending Oct. 28, 1882	7,170	6,852,303	7,382,372
Same week, 1881	10,635	5,354,835	12,586,884
Since Nov. 1, 1881	427,005	238,766,149	641,773,202
Same time, 1880-'81	313,187	272,400,556	889,648,025

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from the United States from Nov. 1 to Oct. 21:

	1881-'2.	1880-'1.	Dec. '82.
Pork, lbs	47,162,000	58,292,400	11,130,400
Bacon, lbs	357,371,701	682,220,334	304,848,633
Lard, lbs	238,766,530	317,715,993	78,950,463
Total	643,299,231	1,058,228,727	394,929,496

The exports from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ending Oct. 21 include the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	103,811	934,312	80,551
Continent	3,417	666,302	......
South and Cen. America	11,528	4,488	2,228
West Indies	19,546	......	3,886
British colonies	16,584	......	4,500
Other countries	1,489	23,798	1,600
Total	156,375	1,637,900	101,745

The above were shipped from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	100,926	755,999	74,130
Boston	33,830	95,031	1,742
Portland	160	......	......
Montreal	10,842	172,906	21,873
Philadelphia	......	123,722	......
Baltimore	3,877	262,966	4,000
New Orleans	740	227,276	......
Total	156,375	1,637,900	101,745
Previous week	170,764	1,952,802	195,797
Two weeks ago	167,904	3,098,927	237,747
Correspond. week 1881	107,136	1,416,814	1,167,785

The Paris *Bulletin des Halles* estimates the world's average wheat production at 1,782,448,000 bu, against production for 1882 at 1,796,296,000 bu; also the requirements of importing countries in 1882-'83 at 219,568,000 bu, and the surplus of exporting countries from crop of 1882 at 282,232,000 bu.

The preliminary crop returns of the United States Agricultural Department, October, 1882, compared with final reports of the same department for 1881 and 1880, and the census returns for the crop of 1879, in bu:

	1882, bu.	1881, bu.	1880, bu.	1879, bu.
Wheat	520,000,000	380,280,000	498,549,868	459,479,505
Corn	1,680,000,000	1,194,916,000	1,717,434,543	1,754,861,535
Oats	480,000,000	416,481,000	417,885,380	407,858,999
Barley	45,000,000	41,161,330	45,165,346	44,113,495
Rye	20,000,000	20,704,950	24,540,829	19,831,595
Bu. kw't	12,000,000	9,486,200	14,617,535	11,817,327
Total	2,757,000,000	2,063,029,480	2,718,193,501	2,697,962,456

The monthly exports from the principal Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States have been:

	1882. Flour, brls.	1882. Wheat, bu.	1881. Flour, brls.	1881. Wheat, bu.
July	467,479	10,484,546	556,051	9,273,079
August	676,115	20,821,097	598,876	14,378,024
September	821,010	17,159,343	478,235	10,970,393
Total	1,964,604	48,464,986	1,633,162	34,621,496
Flour to bu		8,840,718		7,349,229
Grand total, bu		57,305,704		41,970,725

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	1882, 3 mos.	1881, 3 mos.
Corn, bu	346,400	269,128	623,597	1,239,125	21,590,974
Oats, bu	20,174	30,200	46,123	96,497	345,085
Barley, bu	11,806	28,135	123,190	163,131	23,747
Rye, bu	73,969	66,623	118,595	259,183	88,336
Corn-meal, brls	22,591	19,510	21,422	63,523	98,352

The Winnipeg *Sun* foots up the new buildings in that place erected in 1882 at about $5,000,000. The citizens of that enterprising place have moved in the matter of organizing a stock exchange, with a capital of $20,000, in shares of $50 each. Winnipeg sends out about seventy commercial travelers, and they, too, have organized for mutual condolence concerning the rebuffs which people of that useful class too often encounter. The (Winnipeg) *Commercial*, just started as a weekly, makes a first-class appearance. Its initial number advocates a large increase in the facilities for storing grain at that point.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 415 brls and 1,540 sacks springs, partly at $4.80@5.87½; 500 brls and 1,600 sacks spring, on p. t.; 600 sacks low grades at $3.00@3.25; 210 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 4,025 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 8 cars bran at $13.00 on track and $12.50@14.50 free on board; 5 cars middlings at $15.00 on track and $14.00@17.25 free on board; 3 cars shorts at $13.50@14.00 free on board; 3 cars screenings at $12.00@15.00 for barley and $20.00 for wheat.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 68 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 red at 95@95½c; 22 cars No. 3 at 93c; 11 cars rejected at 84½c; 8 cars by sample at 94½c for No. 3 and 86c for rejected on track; 1 car do at 70c for no grade free on board. Total about 70,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 66 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 92½@93⅛c; 19 cars No. 3 at 82½c; 22 cars by sample at 68@80c for rejected and 83½@86c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 85c for No. 3 free on board; also 1 car No. 2 hard at $1.04 in store. Total about 50,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 112 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 67¼@68c; 72 cars and 11,000 bu high mixed at 67¾@68½c; 32 cars rejected at 66@67c; 16 cars by sample at 64¼@69c for rejected; 67½c for No. 2; 68½c for No. 2 white; and 55c for new ears on track; 19 cars do at 68@68½c for rejected; 69c for high mixed; and 69c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 158,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 23 cars No. 2 at 34¼@34½c; 1 car rejected at 31c; 19 cars by sample at 33c for rejected mixed; 35@35½c for rejected white; 34½@35½c for No. 2; and 36@37½c for No. 2 white on track; 84 cars do at 32@34½c for rejected mixed; 35@36c for rejected white; 35@37c for No. 2; and 36@39c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 94,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 13 cars No. 2 at 57@57½c; 1 car rejected at 53c; 6 cars by sample at 56c for rejected on track; 5 cars do at 56c for rejected and 58@59c for No. 2 free on board. Total, 14,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 3 cars No. 2 at 82c; 19 cars No. 3 at 56c; 25 cars by sample at 42@51½c for No. 4, 40@42c for No. 5, and 57@71c for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at 41c or No. 5 and 50c for No. 4 free on board; 1 car at 65c for No. 3 delivered. Total about 31,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 500 brls spot at $22.00@22.50, the former for new; 25,750 brls seller November at $19.37½@19.60; 750 brls seller the year at $18.60@18.70; 12,500 brls seller January at $18.70@18.87½; 6,750 brls seller February at $18.70@18.90; 2,500 brls seller March at $18.82½@18.95; 4,500 brls seller May at $19.00@19.05. Total, 53,000 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 500 tcs spot at $11.82½@11.85; 1,250 tcs seller October at $11.82½@11.87½; 16,000 tcs seller November at $11.37½@11.45; 3,500 tcs seller December at $11.15@11.17½; 750 tcs seller the year at $11.12½@11.15; 13,250 tcs seller January at $11.10@11.22½; 4,250 tcs seller February at $11.12½@11.22½; 4,500 tcs seller March at $11.17½@11.30; 500 tcs seller April at $11.25; 4,250 tcs seller May at $11.30@11.40. Total, 48,750 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 150,000 lbs short ribs seller October at $15.00; 600,000 lbs seller November at $11.12½@11.15; 50,000 lbs seller January at $9.80; 50,000 lbs seller May at $9.97½; 2,000 pcs green hams, 12-lb average at 10c deliverable next week; 100,000 lbs shoulders seller December at 6¾c loose; 500 boxes Cumberlands (Friday) 30 lb average at 10c seller January; 500 boxes long and short clears at $10.15 for December and $10.20 for January (both Friday).

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Prices are weak. Aside from a moderate local demand there is very little inquiry, prices being too high for shippers. The market is at least 1c lower than at the beginning of the week, and it looks as though further concessions would have to be made before buyers will take hold with any freedom.

Creamery, fancy	37@38	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	30@35	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	30@33	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	24@28	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—A good local demand exists and the market remains firm for full creams and slightly skimmed goods. Low grades are dull and heavy.

Young America	13½@14
Full cream, Cheddar, September	12 @12½
Full cream, flat, September	12½@13
Full cream, August	11 @11½
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	10 @10½
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—Prices of hard coal were advanced 75c per ton, as follows:

Anthracite, egg	$ 7.50	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Do, range and nut	7.75	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	7.00@7.25	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00

BUILDING MATERIAL—Active and firm:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.00
Hair, per bu	30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.00
English Portland cement	4.25
White sand, per brl	1.05
Michigan stucco, per brl	2.00
New York stucco	2.00

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand at $1.00@1.02½ for pork brls and $1.17½@1.20 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were steady at 24@25c per doz.

FISH—The market continues fairly active, and prices are firm throughout the list:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.00
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	5.50
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl	14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs., new	7.25 @ 7.50
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs.	6.50
Codfish—Dressed	9½
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00 @ 8.25
Herring—Fat split, brls	7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	38
Halibut, smoked	14
California salmon, brl	19.00
California salmon, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was only moderate activity in this branch of trade. The demand, as heretofore, was mostly confined to such quantities as are required for current trade. The following are jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish	6¼
Raisins, layers, new	2.40 @2.45
Raisins, London layers, new	2.75 @2.80
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¾@ 9
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.50 @2.55
Zanté currants, new	6¾@ 6⅞
Citron	16 @ 17
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	16 @ 16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Apples, sliced	7¾@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7¾
Apples, Southern, new	6 @ 6¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¾@ 5¾
Raspberries, new	33 @ 34
Blackberries, new	8¾@ 9
Pitted cherries, new	23 @ 25
NUTS.	
Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	16½@ 17½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¾@ 7
Pecans	18
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	7¾@ 8¼
Virginia	8½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7

GROCERIES—There was an unchanged market for goods in this line. Business was reported moderately active and the prices cruent on the previous day were steadily held.

RICE.	
Carolina	6½@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¼@ 6
Rangoon	5¼@ 6
Patna	6½@ 6¾
COFFEE.	
Java	18 @21
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26
Maracaibo	11½@13½
Mexican, prime to choice	11½@12½
Mexican, fair to good	10½@11½
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	10½@11½
Rio, fair to good	9½@10½
Rio, common	8½@ 9
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10
Crushed	10
Powdered	10
Granulated, standard	9⅝
Granulated, not standard	9½
A standard	9⅜
A No. 2	9¼
Extra C	8⅝@ 8¾
No. 1	8⅜@ 8½
Yellow	7 @ 8½
SIRUPS.	
Corn	42 @44
Sugar	42 @54
Blackstrap	25 @26
New Orleans molasses	42 @64
SPICES.	
Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @94

GREEN FRUITS—Were steady at the figures given below:

Oranges, per brl	$ 6.50 @ 7.00
Lemons, per box	5.00 @ 5.50
Peaches, per basket	75 @ 1.00
Apples, per brl	2.00 @ 3.25
Cranberries, per brl	10.00 @12.00
Grapes, per lb	4 @ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	5.00 @ 8.00
California pears, per box	3.25 @ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00 @ 2.25

HAY—Slow for timothy, and fairly active for prairie:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.50@13.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Dull at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¾@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6¾
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An active trade is reported at quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.20
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	28@ 30
Bar-tin	36
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6½
Lead-pipe	6⅞
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	32
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	36
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.75
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do. "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	13@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.75 rates.

OILS—Averaged steady. There was a liberal city and country demand at the following prices:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 21	Linseed, boiled	$ 54
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15¾	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	13½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11½	Bank	47
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	15½	Straits	49
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Turpentine	59
Lard, current make	1.00	Miners', white	74
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 63 deg.	10
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	12
Linseed, raw	51	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	19

POTATOES—The market was steady at 45@50c per bu by the car-lot for common, and $1.75@3.50 for Jersey and Illinois sweets.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were slow at 5@8c. Geese held at $7.00@7.50 per doz. Ducks were selling at $3.00@3.25, and live turkeys easy at 8c per lb. Prairie-chickens were selling at $3.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.00; quails, $2.00; partridges, $4.50; jack-snipe, 75c@$1.00; mallards, $2.00. Venison saddles, 15@15c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was steady, with a light business, prime being quotable at $1.70. Poorer grades not wanted. Clover seed was firm at $5.50@5.75 for fair to choice. Flaxseed was unsettled, selling early at $1.20, and being offered at the close at $1.18½. Sales were reported of 1 car and 500 bags timothy seed at $1.64@1.70; 145 bags clover seed at $5.15@5.71; 26 cars and 250 bags flaxseed at $1.19@1.22 on track and delivered.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange call Saturday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.	Del.
Butter, creamery, extra	$ 31	37	....
Butter, creamery, firsts	30	....	....
Butter, dairy, extra	32	....	....
Butter, June ladle	....	18	....
Butter, packing stock	13	13¾	....
Eggs, fresh Northern	24½	25	....
Eggs	28	31	Feb.
Eggs, buyers' option	25	....	Feb.
Eggs, ice-house	21	23½	Dec.
Potatoes, early rose, Western	45	48	....
Potatoes, mixed Indiana	42	42	....
Potatoes, mixed Wisconsin	38	....	....
Potatoes, peachblows, Indiana	49½	49½	....
Apples, Southern Ben Davis	2.60	3.00	....
Apples, Michigan Baldwins	....	3.25	....
Beans, choice medium	2.25	2.40	....
Beans, choice navy	2.25	2.45	....
Peas, choice green	....	1.20	....

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,926	14,178	2,462
Tuesday	5,836	19,369	4,554
Wednesday	9,533	16,803	2,701
Thursday	10,370	14,327	2,697
Friday	7,678	9,475	1,604
Saturday	4,000	4,500	500
Total	44,532	78,650	14,518
Same week in 1881	31,460	100,485	8,404
Week ending Oct. 21	45,286	94,490	14,375
Shipments—			
Monday	3,004	3,335	1,276
Tuesday	2,590	4,337	1,387
Wednesday	3,460	6,316	2,937
Thursday	6,455	6,217	1,572
Friday	6,334	4,131	1,266
Total	21,843	24,336	8,438

An English exchange contains the following:

We are in no hurry to crow over the alleged deficiency of American meat in prospect; or to make merry with certain home producers who find the imported bullocks not quite so good as they used to be. A major portion of the cattle now landed at Liverpool as "Americans" are really "Canadians" shipped from Boston and other United States ports, because the freights there happen to be considerably lower than from Montreal. Wait and see. The price in English markets remains a magnet all-powerful to draw supplies from the States, and it is plain enough that the American stock farmers are laying the foundation of unlimited herds and flocks for feeding us as well as their own fast-multiplying people.

CATTLE—In the face of a supply equaled but once before in the annals of the trade, the market preserved a firm tone throughout the week; indeed, for most descriptions of stock prices were higher at the close than at the opening of the week. This was notably the case with good to choice native steers and the better class of range cattle, in both of which an advance of rather more than ¼c was established. There was a steadily good shipping demand from the start, and the number sent forward on the hoof ran up to something like 25,000 head. There were also liberal purchases by dressed-beef shippers, and between the two classes all fair to extra grades were taken about as fast as received at prices ranging from $4.00@4.25 for fleshy steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs upward to $6.50@6.65 for export grades. Of extra grades the offerings were extremely few. The drove for which $6.65 was obtained was contracted for early in the season for fall delivery at $8.00. Sales to shippers were largely within a range of $4.25@5.25.

Native butchers' stock was in heavy supply all the week, cows comprising the larger part. With a more than ordinarily active demand, however, all met with prompt sale and at better average prices than for the previous week. Sales were principally at $2.75@3.50 for cows, at $3.00@3.50 for bulls, and at $3.25@3.75 for mixed lots. In a few instances as high as $4.00@4.25 was paid for fat cows and there were sales as low as $2.50@2.60. Calves continue in light supply and remain firm at $4.50@7.50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice veals, and at $8.00@16.00 per head for stock calves. A lot of choice Eastern dairy calves fetched $17.50. The demand for stock cattle and feeders has continued good at sustained prices.

Under an active demand from canners and dressed beef shippers the market for range cattle maintained a firm tone throughout, despite the heavy arrivals. The quality was unusually good and most of the week's trading was at prices above $4.00, $4.25@4.75 getting the bulk. Several sales of prime cattle were effected at $5.00@5.25, and for a drove of extra Montana natives $5.75 was obtained. A few tailings went as low as $3.60@3.75.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$..........
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@ 6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.15@ 5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@ 4.85
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 4.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@ 3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.40@ 2.65
Texas—Grass cattle	3.50@ 4.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE.—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—The first half of the week saw an exceedingly dull market, and a greater shrinkage in values than is often seen in the space of three days. The serious decline of the previous week, it was generally supposed, would result in greatly diminished receipts, but no such result followed, and buyers therefore continued to bear the market. As if by common consent, both packers and shippers held off during Monday and Tuesday, which action forced a decline of 50@75c, light weights selling down to $6.00@7.00 and heavy grades to $6.00@7.60, which is the lowest point prices have touched since March. Since Tuesday values have been unsettled and fluctuating, but the market gained in strength as the week wore away, and closed firm at an advance on the lowest prices of the week of 20@30c. On Wednesday next will begin the regular packing season, when an increased number of buyers will be engaged. By many it is thought that the increased requirements of the trade will cause a temporary advance, and that seems very probable unless supplies come forward much more freely than they have thus far. Saturday's market was active at an advance on Friday's quotations of 10@15c, closing firm at $6.30@7.25 for light and at $6.30@7.85 for heavy. Skips and culls sold at $4.75@6.00.

SHEEP—The market has been largely overstocked with poor and common grades, and for such prices were weak and unsettled throughout. Of good to choice sheep there were not enough to meet the demand, consequently there was a firm market for that class. Prices closed steady at $2.50@3.25 for inferior to common, at $3.40@3.75 for fair to medium, and at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 400 head; supply very small, and usual Saturday dullness prevailed; only local trade done at $3.00@3.50 for mixed lots; butchers' stuff, good cows, and heifers $3.50@4.00; good to choice grass Texans; $3.75@4.30. Good fat shipping steers would sell well if here. There is a continuous demand for cattle suitable for slaughtering and shipment as dressed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,900 head; total for the week thus far, 13,750; same time last week, 10,720; consigned through, 365 cars; nothing doing; feeling lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts today, 1,600 head; total for the week, 32,400; same time last week, 21,000; consigned through, 33 cars; market quiet and unchanged: sales of fair to good Western sheep at $4.00@4.50; no choice here: Western lambs, $4.00@5.25; Canada lambs, $5.75@6.00; all sold.

HOGS—Receipts today, 6,0[illegible] head; total for the week, 28,510; [illegible]; consigned through, 118 cars; market quiet and unchanged; sales of good to choice Yorkers at [illegible]; good medium-weights, $7.30@7.50; pigs very dull; quotable at [illegible].

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; shipments, 300; supply very light, and only local trade done at previous quotations.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,340; shipments, none; active and higher; mixed packing, [illegible]; choice to heavy, ditto, [illegible]; light, [illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—HOGS—Firm and unchanged. Receipts, 215 head; shipments, none.

CATTLE—Weak; good to choice shipping, $4.75@5.50; common to fair, $3.50@4.50; stockers, $3.00@4.50. Receipts, 675 head; shipments, 470 head.

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged at [illegible]. Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 250 head.

LUMBER.

There was a fair demand at the cargo market at quotations:

[illegible]

Following are the prices for dry lumber at the yards. Green, $1.00 per 1,000 less:

[illegible]

Following are the comparative receipts this year and last to date:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,778,922,000	749,426,000
1881	1,624,478,000	719,215,000
Increase	154,444,000	30,211,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—LARD—Prime Western steady at 62s 6d.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 59s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed, old, firmer at 7s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@12s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 9s 2d@9s 6d; white, 9s 10d@9s 1d; spring, 8s 6d@9s 1d; club, 9s 10d@10s 5d. Corn—7s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. Lard, 62s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Dull at 6 5-16@6 11-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,300.

LARD—American, 62s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—40s.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Centrifugal, 24s 3d@24s 6d; muscovado afloat, 21s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; 10 11-16@10¾c; futures firm; October, 10.55c; November, 10.52c; December, 10.59c; January, 10.63c; February, 10.74c; March, 10.86c; April, 10.97c; May, 11.09c; June, 11.18c; July, 11.30c; August, 11.38c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 19,000 brls; exports, [illegible].

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; high grades, $4.75@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn higher; white and mixed, 90c. Oats—Fair demand, but at lower rates; 48c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; quoted at $3.65@3.75.

HAY—Firmer; ordinary quoted at $15.00@16.00; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00.

[illegible]

BRAN—Higher at 97½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 31,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; barley, 31,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; receipts, 305 bales, against 4,751 the same time last year; shipments, 670 bales, against 5,300 the same time 1881.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

[illegible]

BUTTER—Steady, with a fair demand.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red sold down from 96½c to 95½c; [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Firm and in moderate demand. Rye flour steady; $4.00@4.37½.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and steady.

[illegible]

SALES—Wheat, 415,000 bu; corn, 210,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,350 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Steady at 10¼c.

[illegible]

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red spot, 98c; [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 30,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu; quiet and weak; [illegible]

[illegible]

EGGS—Steady.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; [illegible]

[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 62,967 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 94@95c. Corn firm; mixed, 69c. Oats firm; mixed, 33½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn scarce and nominal.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Oil opened at 95¾c; [illegible]

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—The market continued firm today, [illegible]

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Firm and steady; [illegible]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Active and irregular; [illegible]

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Irregular; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9¾c; [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9¾c; [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The dry-goods market has been very quiet in demand, with new business of complicated character and to cover current requirements. Prices without change, and of cotton goods particularly, selections comprise light assortments of most popular goods.

The Kind of a Saint He Is.

Brigham Young Jr. at the Mormon Conference.

I haven't a son or a daughter that I would not rather see carried to their graves than to have one of them listen to Christian teachings. I would rather take my child and throw it into Hell than send it to an outside school. That's the kind of a Latter-Day Saint I am. I want our children taught by a teacher who understands the Word of God as I understand it. They should be taught the Book of Mormon and the revelations of God to the prophet Joseph Smith. I look upon these people who are here among us in our midst as wolves among the children of Israel. Today we are struggling against 50,000,000 people; tomorrow we may be struggling against 100,000,000. How are we going to succeed? Not by our own strength. I haven't a bit of faith in my own strength. If I had I would have been butt somebody long ago. I could not have stood what I have. But God is with us, and in that fight one shall put a thousand to flight, and two against 10,000.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never fails to cure a Cough or Cold in a short time. Price 25 cents.

JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
THE BEST THING KNOWN
FOR
Washing and Bleaching
In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of
JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

CASTORIA
Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.

MOTHERS. Castoria is a remarkable preparation; Purely Vegetable. It is pleasant, effective and perfectly harmless. It assimilates the food, cures Sour Stomach, Constipation, Flatulency, and Diarrhœa, and gives robust health and natural sleep. Possessed of such a reliable remedy, wakeful fretfulness may be avoided and the mother obtain needful rest.

Dr. Alex. Robertson, 1057 Second-av., New York: "'Castoria' is especially adapted to children."

Dr. H. A. Archer, 82 Portland-av., Brooklyn: "I prescribe it as superior to any known remedy."

Dr. A. J. Green, Royerton, Ind.: "Pleasant, harmless, and wonderfully efficacious."

Castoria is not Narcotic; formula with every bottle; it cures Feverishness, and destroys Worms. "Castoria" is superior in its effects to Paregoric, Morphine Syrups, or Castor Oil, without being nauseous or dangerous.

Millions of Delighted Mothers pronounce Castoria the most prompt and satisfactory preparation ever used. 900 drops in a bottle. 35 doses, 35 cents. Druggists are authorized to refund the cost if it fails to relieve or cure cases for which it is recommended.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.
READ!

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF.

The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase and read the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. It is not only a complete and perfect treatise on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, etc., but it contains one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, EACH ONE OF WHICH IS INVALUABLE, so proved by the author, whose experience for 21 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. It contains 300 pages, bound in beautiful embossed covers, full gilt, embellished with the very finest steel engravings, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary, or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded. Price only $1.25 by mail. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents. Send now.

Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

Dr. Lucas
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess.

YOUNG MEN

[illegible]

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY. **DR. KEAN,**
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

ASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.

LEDGE IS POWER. READ!

THYSELF.

Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 58 So CLARK ST. CHICAGO

DR. KEAN, Clark-st., Chicago

A CARD.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing on the Social Obligation—Society the Product of Individual Power.

The Doctrines of Jesus Contrasted with the Old Dispensation by Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Hatfield Says Prohibition Has Come to Stay as a Factor in Politics,

And Pays His Respects to Whisky, Ignorance, and Spread-Eagle Demagogs.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

Social Obligations—Sermon at Central Church.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning to a large congregation at the Central Church. His theme was "Social Obligations." Following is the sermon:

Upon the rock I will build My church.—*Matt., xvi., 18.*

Society is founded upon a few individuals. Always there has come along some *Petros* at the desirable moment, and the good genius of the human race has said, "Upon thee I will now found my learning, or my art, or my liberty, or my religion." In this incident in the drama of Christianity we see the type of all intellectual and spiritual results. Christ had in His mind a kingdom that should be kinder and purer than the government of despots—a vast kingdom that should be full of love and equity and worship, and that should lie partly over into immortality; and while His heart was full of this measureless scheme He learned all about the courage and zeal of one of His group of followers, and in a fitting hour He said to him, "Thou art a rock, and upon thee I will build My church."

An emblem is this rock "Petros," of all the moral building done before or after the construction of the sanctuary. Of great moment to the welfare of the race have been those isolated souls that have come along from time to time, perhaps unknown at the time of their appearance and even at the day of their death. Looking back through the long openings of history we not only see the church resting upon a few scattered and lonely hearts, but we see that all other great and beautiful things are growing out of one or two souls, and that mankind at large are spectators of the central figure or are accessories after the fact. We all use the telegraph which a few minds discovered. We all sail in the ship which some man devised. We ride in the train after Watt has applied the white steam. We read books when some man has invented for us a printing-press. On all sides of us we must thus observe that each period picks out one of its number, one out of a dozen, or out of a million, and says you shall be my rock, and upon thee shall I build something for tomorrow. It is for this reason biography is the best form of history, the persons in biography being the foundation-stones of history. When you read the life of Edward Coles you are learning the first secret of Illinois—you are studying the rock beneath the grand structure of today. Coles and Lincoln together compose a wonderful assemblage of the fundamental causes of political results.

It has been 200 years since William Penn marked out that settlement which has become so famous in our history for all that is excellent. One man thus impressed his single thought upon a great tract of territory, and became thus the rock upon which was built one of the noblest of our States. It was a lonely movement in the outset, for at the Oxford University, where young Penn was studying, the legal religion was Episcopal, and yet this youth so admired the love and equity of Quakerism that he espoused those ideas and suffered the consequences in the form of jails and fines and exile from his father's house. But he was an individual, a person, not a doll of wax, and when he at last inherited some money he bought a wild forest in America that he might found a colony where the members should be one in love and conduct but need not be one in belief. The name Philadelphia embodied the doctrine his soul loved. We can almost see the form of a divine messenger whispering to this student the words. "Thou art a rock of principle, and on thee will I found a commonwealth." He was inflamed with a grand social principle, and just as Watt led the way with an engine, Penn led the crowd with a law of social equity. So amazing was the estimate made by Macaulay of this person that some contend that the brilliant essayist confused two Penns, and laid upon William the weaknesses of an unknown George; but Lord Jeffrey says: "It is glory enough for William Penn that he stands upon record the most humane, the most moderate, the most pacific of all rulers." To such testimony must be added that of Sumner. "To William Penn belongs the distinction, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first establishing the law of love as a rule of conduct in the intercourse of nations." Led thus in a noble thought it was the office of the common multitude to gather up their hearts and minds around this centre as star-dust rolls in around the nucleus to form a planet or a sun. There must be a nucleus before there will be a world.

Look where we may we are quite sure of detecting these human, living rocks, these "*petroses*," who are the foundation stones of the social fabric. In 1869 a Philadelphia orator said, "This Quaker founded a durable Empire, for the suns of nearly 200 years have shone down upon the place where this lawgiver dealt with the Indians, and now nearly a half-million of people offer tribute to his virtues. His works praise him in the gates."

You will all confess that there is now and has always been in New England a deep moral principle. Our best type of civilization is found in one city and one State. It is not Unitarian, nor Calvanistic, nor Arminian, nor Roman, but it is human and Christian. If you will look into history you will again find that all that local excellence has come from a few men who possessed the sense of social obligation and had virtue and brain enough to take in a horizon wider than self. When you meet with the names of Bradford and Winthrop you have found two more of those disciples which make the firm foundations of things. John Winthrop was the Penn of New England. His soul leavened the whole lump. His philosophy was simply that of unselfishness. It was not that of personal peace or success, but of public peace and public success. His words fell upon his neighborhood as though from the depths of Heaven, and could they fall upon the half-million hearts of this city they would be as valuable as they were when Massachusetts was sowing the seeds of her intellectual and moral harvest. Here was his city politics: "We must be knit together as one man in this work. We must entertain each other in brotherly affection. We must be willing to minister to public necessities. We must uphold familiar commerce in all meekness, gentleness, patience, and liberality. We must delight in each other, make each other's condition our own, rejoice together and mourn together, labor and suffer together, having always before our eyes our community." Such ideas falling into our city now would surpass in value the manna that fed the Israelites in their journey, for here, though there is food for the body, the social soul is dying of famine. John Winthrop was elected Governor or leader again and again, and when he was passed by for a year or two it was because some other candidate as good as Winthrop was on hand, so abundant was the fruitage of the first vine. For almost twenty years he was the formative mind of that coast, and would have been for many other years had not death come to close the impressive scene.

This glance at the foundations of two such cities as those of Penn and Winthrop will illustrate the fact that society is a product of individual power, and is only a final report made upon some personal investment. As the universe is the expansion into space of a God, so each nation, or city, or neighborhood is the widespread glory or shame of some man. Each soul is a specialist, and the founders, and builders, and rulers of cities are just as much prepared by nature and training for their work as is the painter or the musician. It is probable that Penn was the only student at Oxford, or man in all England fitted for laying the foundations of an American State. The woods along the Delaware might, like the sheaves of Joseph, well have bowed in honor to his coming. So numberless are the [illegible] of our earth to be performed that humanity is born many-souled, so that no path may be untrodden; but in this infinit demand, a demand growing more clamorous each day, Nature seems to forget for many years together that kind of soul that can fashion a city into beauty out of the most adequate material. The marble lies in the block, instead of standing forth in a statue.

Though each of us is a born specialist, and must fly off into writer, or preacher, or actor, or poet, or editor, or lawyer, yet we are all also universal, and will rally around other good than our own. You are not a musician, but you are prepared to weep when the true note is struck by some other hand; so you are not a poet—you are only a tradesman or a lawyer—but you are prepared to love and memorize and repeat forever the masterpieces of those who have the rhythmic gift. The Creator was too wise and too kind to leave us to a single narrow path of being. The hand may have but one art, but the soul has all of them; and hence, says Emerson, in substance: "All history is in any one man, for going into a Gothic church I see at once that, though I did not build it, it is my church—the arches, the columns, the stained glass, the organ, the chimes, are all in me." Thus you and I are not doomed to enjoy only a single atom of our earth, but we stand upon the whole globe and fling our arms around in its learning and arts. Thus in the social philosophy give us a Penn or a Winthrop—a leader—who will live for our city, and we will rally around him and say you are our music, our perfect temple. The millions narrow in their pursuits are wide and powerful in their love, and are capable of a great rallying power. Indeed, the grandeur of the human race lies in the fact that man is both narrow and broad. One will write a sonata and then all the world will sit and listen as to its own harp or piano. William Penn thus composed his political piece, and soon the Quaker, and the Indian, and the Dutchman, and the Calvinist, and the Wesleyan said: "He is the image of myself. He is the St. Peter beneath my temple."

These rocks as chosen of God are all souls full of divine principle. It will be a long time before the Creator of the human family will select a bad man and say: "Upon thee will I found my enterprise, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against thee." These giants of society have always been against the gates of Hell; for the universe, having God for its cause and governor, confesses at last no leaders except those who fight under the flag of love and righteousness. The flag need not be any special banner of church or sect, but it must be that divine emblem of perfect right and perfect truth. We shall all die and be forgotten long before the King of all Kings of cities and towns will approach a Bacchus, or any embodiment of low appetites, and call him the rock of anything good, or true, or beautiful. Those persons Nature remands back to dust, and asks quite another form of mind to advance to immortal fame. The misfortune of our day and city lies in the fact that no men or man is appearing in the name of a great social obligation—no one who reveals the quality of a rock upon whose solid morals and humanity the city can build up a present and a future of excellence. Nature has great chemical powers, we all know; she shakes up her carbon and it becomes diamonds; a few acids and primary hues are poured together and fifteen thousand colors appear in the fabrics of wool and silk; her woods can be dissolved into paper, and paper made into billiard-balls or car-wheels; but notwithstanding this versatility, Nature cannot make gamblers, and kegs, and barrels into the bases of a noble metropolis. This is the embarrassment of this Queen of the Lakes. Called upon to find the highest welfare of a half-million of people, this grand town cannot find leaders who know the meaning of welfare nor any of the paths that lead thither.

The multitude is here all ready to rally around some God-made man; ready to appreciate and obey. The man only is wanting. Our meteorologists have taught us a new form of conversation about the weather of today and tomorrow. We are taught to say that a storm-centre is forming here or there, and is moving rapidly around like the wheels of Ezekiel, and is advancing eastward or westward with its trumpets of thunder or its drifts of snow. Thus taught by the winds and clouds we enter our great human field, and find that all the elements of power are formed into two storm-centres—money and drink—and that these violent forces are sweeping along with destructive fury. The moral forces are here, too, in large quantity; here are education, religion, taste, humanity, industry, the home sentiment, and the deepest heart longings for personal and public peace and well-being; but these are not formed nor forming into any storm centre to move forward in beneficent power: but all chaotic are these virtues confused as the men around Babel, where father could not understand son, nor sister know what meant the moving lips of brother. The result is the more lamentable here because the products of a vast territory and the iron and watery roads of commerce and the growing manufacturing spirit combine with a healthful climate and with beauties of prairie and lake in enticing tens of thousands toward this scene. A million souls will soon be here to find happiness or sorrow. These facts make it a calamity that we are a city whose moral resources are in the form of pearls under the feet of swine; grand pearls and many, but thus far trodden under foot instead of being gathered up into a crown.

Let us return now to our chief picture—that of Christ declaring Peter to be the foundation of an institution—the church. But while we gaze upon this canvas and read the lessons of the hour and are reaching the conclusion that there are moral leaders around whom the multitudes form, the thought comes that Christ was a greater than *Petros*, and was the chief figure in the sketch. What is He but the place where all the scattered minds and souls meet as they pursue their ways through this world? As the two cities of our East just alluded to came up—borne on the shoulders of noble leaders—men of self-denial and inspired with the social sentiment, thus a large part of the earth comes into view carried on the shoulders of this Son of Man. He was so boundless that He ceased to be the son of Mary to be the Son of the Human Race. Peter was worthy to become the basis of a church, but He who thus ordained a disciple was to be a central object for more millions than the church should ever find within its walls. John the Baptist was the voice of one crying in a wilderness, Jesus the voice of one crying in the world. The differences of mind and pursuit lead the millions along as many paths, and some are fishermen, some are tentmakers, some are physicians, some are sitting at the receipt of customs, and in our epoch other thousands of callings call and elect and ordain us all into special service. Into that go our years and abilities, but those special callings do not exhaust or satisfy our need. We soon reveal wants as human beings, and, rising above the vally of our shop, or farm, or closet, we come up into a mountain whence we see afar the possibilities on earth of the soul and then the tomb and streams of glory beyond. Our race asked for some one who could weave together these threads of the higher life. You and I were unable to live the life of Jesus, or even to imagine it in advance, but in us lay the power to see and admire. We could fall into column after the fact—after the bugle-tones were heard in the field. The human race is so constructed in spirit and mind that it must always see a hero in front of its march. Not that we are slaves of a master, but that we are able to admire more than we are able to create. As the common mind hearing the symphony says, "That is my music," and as the common traveler entering an old cathedral says, "That is my column, my arch; that ivy hangs just as I love to see it," so passing into the Sermon on the Mount the human soul says, "That is my truth; that love, that forgiveness, that purity, that meekness have often come to me in outline in some good hour, the grave of Jesus that opens toward immortality is my heart's ideal of man's last resting-place!" Thus Christ is the light of the world, not only as a beam falling down upon man, but as a flood pouring out of man. In Him the soul of our race becomes expressed. The strings of the ordinary heart were too course to respond to the delicate spiritual winds that came from above and afar, but at last one came able to enunciate clearly the golden rules and the hopes of society.

Beyond all who have lived Christ possessed the social element. Christ is a wonderful union of all human high thought and aspiration. The paths of all times converged toward Him. He is the unity of a great variety. As in the great paintings of the crucifixion, He is the unity of the variety, the soldiers, and disciples, and women, and children, and travelers, and even the two thieves all gazing toward the central figure, making the harmony complete, so away from the cross and the canvas, out in the world of meditation, and wisdom, and virtue, and hope, the hearts of millions turned in a thousand ways by individual labors and taste feel willing to say with humility of Christ, "He is the rock of our age or any age, and upon His law and life we might found our earth and our Heaven; and unless upon such kind of rock we found our cities and our personal manhood tomorrow will bring nothing but a measureless defeat."

DR. H. W. THOMAS.

The Doctrines of Jesus—Sermon at the People's Church.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached yesterday morning to a large audience in the People's Church. The subject was "The Doctrines of Christ." Following is the sermon:

Never man spake like this man.—*John, vii., 46.*

We can hardly emphasize too much in these days the value of what may be called the spirit of faith; or of having the love of truth and right as a principle in the heart. He who has this is before God a believer, even if he be mistaken in many things and hold much that in fact is false; while he who has not that spirit—does not love truth—may have the facts and yet before God be an infidel. And it is just at this point that a large part of what may be termed the intellectual probation of man is to be found; and just here, also, the peril of not a few is the greatest. And for this reason almost every question, whether social or religious, has become a question of party, and is before the world in the form of debate. This being the case, many side issues and influences arise to pervert the heart from the simple love of the truth; such as the motives of party success, or gain, or pride of position, or the love of applause. Parties and leaders do not like to be shown to have been mistaken or in the wrong, nor to suffer defeat; and hence the temptation to conceal and to play double, and to resort to false measures. And there seems to be some subtle and almost irresistible tendency about party spirit to blunt the keenness of the moral perceptions. Many men will consent to things as corporations and as churches that individually or aside from these influences they would despise. They say the party did it, or the church did it, and seem to think the responsibility is thereby shifted and placed upon some impersonal head.

This was the case in the days of Jesus. The priests and the scribes and pharisees were the partisans of religion; they thought they had it in their own hands, and could make of the church what they liked and manage it to suit their own interests. And hence when Jesus began to expose their narrowness and hypocrisy, and to rebuke their doctrines and practices, and thereby stirred up the people and caused many to follow Him, these party men were in no frame of mind to either learn or reform. Their work was to defend what they or some one else had said was true and right; and this being their attitude, their only question was how to get rid of Christ and to keep the people on their side. They were in no mood to consider what Jesus said, or to so much as hold it an open question whether He might not possibly be right. They assumed that they were right and that He was wrong; and hence sent officers, not to inquire, but by some means to entangle and catch Him in a trap of words, and to bring him before the authorities. The officials went, and they asked subtle questions and listened to his answers, and when they returned the priests and scribes asked, "Why did ye not bring Him?" and they answered in the language of the text, "Never man spake like this man."

Why, we may ask, did not the scribes and rulers take Jesus anyway, without formal accusation? Simply because they had to preserve some appearance of being right to justify themselves before the less prejudiced sense of truth and justice that found expression among the people. For there was then, though less pronounced than now, a public sentiment that compelled a measure of respect. And we should all rejoice that in our day this power of the people is making itself felt more and more upon all subjects, and that it is forming into a great court of humanity, where reason, and right, and conscience sit as judges, and that to this tribunal all the great questions of society and religion must at last come. And we can all see how great must be the ultimate gain to our world when these questions shall be taken out of the hands of narrow partisans and sects, and lifted above the power of local prejudices. We are hastening to the day when we shall confess that the principles of truth and right are universal, and that all should think and act from these higher convictions.

The influence of these larger generalizations and deductions are plainly seen in the modifications of despotic governments, in the growth of liberty, and the clearer perceptions of a common justice, and in the strict accountability to which the people hold their leaders. But nowhere is the progress so marked, perhaps, as in the growth of religious ideas. The great religions of the world are being studied in the light of comparison and contrast; and the transient and the local are being separated in thought from the permanent and the universal. And it is in this light that I shall try to present at this hour some of the distinctive doctrines of Jesus. Some are distinctive by reason of their greater emphasis, and others as being original.

In the discourse of last Sunday some reference was made to what is called the sympathy of religions, or their general agreement in morals, and the common struggles and longings of the heart, and to the fact that the teachings of Jesus were remarkable by reason of their depth, and clearness, and emphasis, and authority, rather than from any large originality; and yet there are two great truths in His doctrines that, so far as I know, are to be found nowhere else. One is the full attitude of God towards mankind; and the other is in the basis and clearness of the doctrine of immortality.

Polytheism, or a belief in many gods, was held in common among the Greeks and Romans, and other nations who practiced idolatry; and the distinctive feature of the Jewish religion was its doctrine that there is but one God. "Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God; the Lord is one," was the great doctrine of Judaism, and upon this rested the duty of man to love and obey this one Jehovah.

It is difficult to conceive how impressive was this doctrine of but one God as it stood out at first in the strong contrast of polytheism. And when it was declared that all other gods were nothing, and that there was but one Jehovah, it became a question of deepest concern to know the relations of that one Being to man; to know the attitude in which He stood toward the world. The revelations of the Old Testament on that subject were not full, and the beliefs of the people were consequently imperfect. The Old Testament revealed God as the strong one, and Jehovah as the living one who declared that "I will be, that I will be"; or that He had being in Himself. And hence the Jewish conception of God was that of a great world-builder or a creator, who made the heavens and the earth; and then of a great King, or an awful sovereign who ruled men. And hence fear and the dread of punishment formed so large a part of that religion. A dark, quaking Sinai rose up ever before them, and their altars of worship dripped with the blood of many sacrifices.

Now in contrast to this we may see the distinctive doctrine of Jesus as to the attitude of God toward men. He did not speak of God as a great world-builder, nor as a dread sovereign, but as a Father. It is true that this idea is not wholly absent from the Old Testament; it comes to the surface in the Psalms and the Prophets, but in its full force and meaning it is peculiarly Christian. And as it is difficult to overestimate the significance of the doctrine of but one God, so it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of His Fatherly attitude toward our world. It is all in that one word Father. He is still the strong one, or God; and the living one, Jehovah; and He is a ruler and a judge, but He is Father. He loves as a Father, He governs and punishes as a Father. He is to be approached and loved and obeyed as a Father. As Father He did not need to be won over to a loving attitude by the death of Christ; but loved and pitied and longed to save the world from the very depths of His own nature, and from His relations to His children. As a Father He came forth in the person of Christ "to seek and to save the lost"; as a Father He "was in Christ, reconciling the world to himself." And how different is this doctrine of Jesus from that which represents God as angry, and needing to be reconciled, and only kept from destroying the sinner by the intercession of Christ. The truth, my friends, is, that God loved the world just as much as Christ loved it, and was just as anxious to spare and to save the sinner. The love and pity of Jesus—His tears and sufferings—were the vicarious outpourings of the love of God for a lost world. And this presentation of the attitude of God is peculiarly the doctrine of Jesus.

Another doctrine that may be said to be original with Christ is that of immortality. Not that immortality was not believed and taught before Christ, especially among the religions outside of Judaism; for it was; but not from the same standpoint, nor with equal fullness. Immortality was held by the Egyptians in the form of the transmigration of souls, and in a similar form was taught by Buddha; it was taught metaphysically by the Greeks and Romans, and Socrates, before his death, expressed the hope of soon being with Homer and Heriod, and Orpheus, and Cicero hoped to meet his loved Cato. But Jesus taught the doctrine from an ontological standpoint, or from that of being, or life itself. That is, Jesus taught that man is immortal, because God is immortal; man lives now because God lives; and as God is the Jehovah, the self-existent—the "I will be, that I will be," and as this Jehovah is Father, man partakes of the nature of life itself in the very essence of his being. "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living," is the statement and the argument of Jesus. He did not stand in a world of dead, or of living and dying matter, and reason from the probabilities of continued being; but he stood in the life of God—He was that life revealed to man; stood in the undying essence of life itself, and affirmed that the soul was deathless, and that "all live unto God." He saw what we call death as only an outward change, or throwing off the garment of flesh. He saw life as the superior and abiding force that survived all change. Were death God, instead of life being God; or were God death and not life, then would we have a God of death, and all would die. But as God is life, all live.

This doctrine of immortality as revealed by Christ stands in very striking contrast to the religion of the Jews. That was largely a religion fos this world; a religion of time. Immortality was not urged as a motive. Rewards and punishments were in this world. If they were obedient they should eat the fat of the land, and the Lord would drive out their enemies before them, and their children should inherit it forever. The doctrine of a future life is not prominent in the Old Testament, to say the least; and it is quite generally conceded that the doctrine of future punishment is not taught at all. And this is a very remarkable thing that one should have a religion of time—of this world—and of rewards and punishments in this world, and thus a divine religion too, extending over 4,000 years. And it is in the light of this that the doctrines of Jesus stand out in such strange contrast. The religion of the Jews was not only a religion of time, but consisted largely in outward forms and observances.

Now when Jesus came He did two things. He taught that God was Father, and thus gave man the place of a child; and He taught that religion was not in outward observances, but in the love and obedience of the heart and life, and then He opened wide the gates of eternity and showed Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob not as dead, but alive; and called back Moses and Elias and talked with them in the presence of His disciples, and taught that all the millions of earth were passing on to Him in the unseen realm beyond. He placed over all the love of a Father, and not the rule of a cold, arbitrary sovereign; made religion a living principle within, and lifting the veil of death, taught the immortality of society, and placed man under the light of two worlds.

We have seen that the Jews were familiar with the doctrine of temporal rewards and punishment for obedience or disobedience, and understood perfectly well that they were intended to encourage virtue and to reform the vicious; and it is a remarkable fact that, whilst the Old Testament taught but dimly, if at all, any future reward or punishment, Jesus made this a very prominent, if indeed not a principal, theme of discourse. The Jews had learned something of this doctrine from the Persians during their captivity, so that it was not entirely new; and Jesus, when He taught the immortality of society, simply took the doctrine of rewards and penalties in time and carried it over and made it a part of eternity. That is, in teaching the immortality of the race, he taught that the same laws and principles that governed in this world would govern in the world to come. And He left us to naturally infer that as the laws of all worlds are the same, and man is the same, and God the same, the ends or objects of government and punishments in eternity would be the same as in time—that is, to prevent sinning and reform the sinner.

And thus did Jesus set in a clear light the loving attitude of God as the Father of the human family, and the doctrine of the continued life of the race in another world. And from this standpoint we can better understand the tremendous emphasis that He placed upon some other and relative doctrines.

He emphasized the dignity of man, as man of man—as a child of God. He placed man above conventionalisms and forms; taught that the "Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath"; that in everything man was the superior, and all the forms and institutions of society were his servants—his helpers, and not his masters; and that they were valuable only as they ministered to his development. And why? Because man is immortal; is intended to rise and grow into the divine likeness and live forever; but all these earthly forms and ministrations when they have served their purpose will be left behind.

Another doctrine that we may call peculiarly Christian because of the emphasis placed upon it is that of a religion of the heart. The prophets had occasionally risen to this conception of religion, but Jesus makes it the only religion. And why? Because man is immortal, and a religion of the heart—a religion that saves from sin and eternally grounds and characters man in right and in all holy affections is the only religion that can fit him for an immortal society. And standing before the open gates of the immortal world He urges the depth and purity of the law of God, and warns away from the peril of sin with an earnestness and pathos unheard before. He places virtue in the purity of the thoughts, and truth in the heart. He teaches forgiveness of enemies, and to "seventy times seven." He teaches that of such transcendent importance is victory over selfishness and sin that it should be esteemed cheap at any cost, even to selling all and giving to the poor, or cutting off a right hand or plucking out an eye—anything, any sacrifice or self-denial that the soul may conquer self and sin and reach the life of God. And why? Because man is immortal and society is immortal, and character is what alone can fit the soul for such a world.

Jesus looks away from an earthly Jerusalem and an earthly immortality in the sense of a continued natural existence such as this Jews looked to, and as the materialists and agnostics now extol, and bids us look away from this world of tears and death, and behold the New Jerusalem, the City of God, with its walls of jasper and its streets of gold that God is building on the eternal shores.

DR. HATFIELD.

Prohibition Has Come to Remain as a Factor in Politics.

The Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Church, preached last evening on "Prohibition." His text was:

Who will rise up for me against the evil-doers, or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity.—*Psalm, xciv., 16.*

Distillers and liquor-dealers, he said, were evil-doers and workers of iniquity, and he proposed to prove it. But before entering into the discussion he desired to say that none of the friends of temperance were asking for the passage of any sumptuary laws. The changes were rung on the word sumptuary in the press and among the politicians of the barroom, as if there was really something in it. There was a time in the world's history when laws that were designed to limit luxury and reduce the expenses of living were not uncommon. We had outgrown that day, however, and no friend of temperance, so far as he was informed, on the face of the whole earth expected or desired the passage of any sumptuary law—of a law that had anything to say with regard to what a man should eat, or drink, or wear. A law prohibiting the making and selling of intoxicants was no more sumptuary than a law against selling poisoned cheese or pork alive with trichinæ. He also wished to say that none of the intelligent friends of temperance, so far as he was informed, desired or expected to legislate men into moral or religious life—in other words, to make men good and pious by legal enactments. There were questions of belief, of conscience, of worship, that lay so exclusively between the individual soul and its maker, that no King, or Parliament, or Legislature had any power to interfere with them. A prohibitory law was not a law that attempted to coerce men into a life of virtue and piety. A third remark he wished to make was that the authority of the States to pass prohibitory laws had been established—settled beyond all question or reconsideration—in two cases by the United States Supreme Court.

Going on then with his argument, the first point he made was that the business imposed unjust and onerous pecuniary burdens on every community in which it existed, saying that the first cost of all the intoxicating drinks was a positive loss—as real as if that amount of property was consumed in a fire or sunk in Lake Michigan. There was a fair equivalent for every dollar expended for everything else, but men who poured whisky down their throats were no wiser, or healthier, or better for it. And every grogshop was a school of idleness, producing a class of lazy, shiftless drones, and sponges, and paupers that intelligent, virtuous people had to support—a pool of corruption, a hotbed of crime, where men learned to be thieves and murderers. Hospitals, jails, orphanages, and poor-houses were for the most part an expense to industrious, honest people, levied upon them by this abominable business. If it were banished from the country, one or two prisons [jails?] and one or two poor-houses would meet the wants of a State as large as Illinois. One of the most astonishing things in the world was that the intelligent citizens, who had the remedy for the evil in their hands, should sit still and submit to it.

The business was a prolific source of immorality, and vice, and crime. More than 60,000 people every year were the victims of drinking habits, and between 200,000 and 300,000 men and women and boys and girls were sent to prison every year as the result of the business. And it corrupted our politics, interfered with the elective franchise, and put in jeopardy the very stability of our Government. Take Chicago as an illustration. The caucuses were quite generally, or frequently, held in saloons, and the officials, even the Chief Magistrate, were going from hall to hall uttering indecent and obscene speeches to the rabble, inciting them to support corrupt men and corrupt measures. On election-day whisky was generally free, and men unable to read the ballots they carried in their hands reeled from the barroom to the polls. And judges in not a few cases corrupted the returns. Seeing these things, one asked himself, Were these the sovereign people, the authors of all power and authority? Were the interests of this Nation in the hands of such a herd of human cattle as this? And, if a few demagogs could marshal this corrupt and besotted element time and again at the ballot-boxes to do their behests, what was the prospect for our institutions in the future? How about this experiment of self-government which we were trying in the face of the world, and that had not yet been settled? It was his solemn and deliberate conviction that if the rural parts of the country were not more virtuous and reliable than cities like New York and Chicago we should be doomed, and our institutions would go down in anarchy or be superseded by tyranny. He called upon all in God's name, for their country's sake, and for the sake of their children, to ask themselves, What is my responsibility and my duty in this connection?

So far as he could see, one of three courses had to be taken:

1. The business might be left free to all who chose to engage in it. But it brought such evils to society that it could not safely be let alone.

2. To license a certain number of persons to sell liquor. That had been tried, and the consequences were apparent. The license system gave legal sanction to what was morally wrong, and a body of men had no more right to license the liquor business than to legislate in favor of blasphemy, or burglary, or the sale of obscene books. The time was coming when the world would look back with astonishment upon the days when thoughtful Christian men tolerated the idea of selling for so many dollars authority to destroy the bodies and souls of their fellows and fill the land with weeping, and lamentation, and wo.

3. To treat the business as a crime—prohibit it by law and punish those who engaged in it as other criminals were punished. Prohibition accorded with the soundest legal principles, that were as old as civilization itself, and was in harmony with the main basis of civil government. Men gathered in saloons talked about "personal liberty" and "natural and inalienable rights"—in other words, the right to do as they pleased. No man had a right to do as he pleased, unless he pleased to do right. Whether this business was to be tolerated was not a matter to be determined by the individual, but by society itself, and society had the right to put its foot down and stamp out of existence a business demonstrated to be inimical to the public interests. Prohibition was not the best way, but the only way to secure relief from the intolerable evils of the liquor traffic. It was a success in Maine, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. If not, why did the friends of the traffic hate and oppose prohibitory laws?

In conclusion, he entreated his hearers as American citizens and Christians to stand up against the evil, and speak, and pray, and vote against it. The question had entered the field of politics, and would stay there until one party or the other was driven to the wall or trampled out of existence.

THE COURTS.

Unhappy Couples in Search of Divorce.

Margaretha Rapp complained Saturday in her bill for divorce that her husband, John Rapp ever since their marriage, three years ago, has been in the habit of getting drunk and abusing and threatening to kill her. She was obliged to leave him a short time ago for fear of her life and she now asks for a divorce and an injunction to prevent him from interfering with her. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Moran.

Edward Cook asked for a divorce from Minna Cook on account of her desertion.

Items.

In the case of the Cook County National Bank the Receiver, A. H. Burley, was empowered by Judge Blodgett Saturday to sell the E. ½ and the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 31, 33, 5 in La Salle County, containing 400 acres, for $4,500.

State Courts.

Ferdinand Siegel, Emanuel Siegel, Henry Siegel, and Gustav Schilling commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against Thomas H. Ball, Herman Prenglauer, and Simon Florsheim, laying damages at $5,000.

Henry W. Wetherell brought suit for $4,000 against Francis M. Coombs, administrator of the estate of John H. Thacker, deceased.

Jesse Holdam brought suit for $2,000 damages against John M. Ayer.

The Scottish-American Mortgage Company filed a bill against John W. and Margaret M. Mullen and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $6,400 on Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Mullen's Subdivision of Lot 4 in Superior Court partition of Block 6, Assessor's Division of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14.

Suits in trespass were begun against Samuel I. Russell by the following parties, the damages being fixed at $1,000 in each case: Michael H. Heltner, Frederick Wites, and William G. Coleman.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business and set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions and call of his chancery calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—No. 418 to 456. No. 417, Pauly vs. Waldner, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call No. 350 to 400. Trial call Nos. 7,072, 7,228, 7,234, 7,238, 7,242, 7,260, 7,264, 7,270. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Preliminary call No. 250 to 300. Trial call term Nos. 6,584, 6,688, 6,692, 6,726, 6,732, 6,798, and 6,082. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 291, 292, 293, 294, 297, 299. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 207, 142, 216, 219, 226, 227, 229, 231, 235, 236, and 237. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 132, 240, 251, 254, 255, 266, 269. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. 742, 792. Hyde Park specials, Nos. 91, 99, and 115, also Nos. 335, 729, and 758.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 264 on trial and Nos. 31, 32, 56, 266, 270, and 486.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 310, 418, 397, 199, 203, 206, 208, 211, and 399.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Peter Smith vs. George Cook, $404.45—J. S. Ewing et al. vs. John F. Ewing, $371.72—H. C. Eddy vs. A. F. McCarrell, $323.95.

JUDGE SMITH—E. S. Isham vs. Samuel J. Mintz; verdict, $144, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. W. Coatman vs. Amund O. Foss, $370.

JUDGE ROGERS—E. F. Thomas vs. J. W. Taft, $70.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Scarlet-Fever.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Among all the talk and letter-writing about scarlet-fever, and recommendations of a means of preventing it and other contagious diseases, will you kindly inform the public of a simple fact—viz.: That a solution of chloride of zinc kept constantly flowing into and through the trapping system will do more than any other thing in existence towards preventing these diseases from entering our houses. It is important only that the flow be constant. It is inexpensive, and the fact can be proven by the best authorities.

W. H. CLARKE,
853 West Washington street.

Comets' Tails.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The theory of the formation of comets' tails propounded by the English writer mentioned in "Scientific Gossip" this morning, is not new, but has been presented and refuted some time ago. Were it the true one, the comet's tail would always extend back along the line of its orbit—behind the nucleus; whereas, when approaching the sun the tail is thrown more and more away from that line, until at perihelion it is nearly at right-angles to it; and, as the nucleus recedes from the sun the tail is far in advance of it, having thus whirled almost completely around the nucleus, like the spokes of a wheel around the hub. No conceivable retarding action of an ethereal medium could produce such an effect. On the contrary, the increased density of the supposed atmosphere nearer the sun would simply tend to lengthen the tail still more in the rear of the nucleus on its outward journey, as the tail would remain in the denser atmosphere later, and be resisted more than the heavier nucleus. While at present the electrical theory seems to be the most probable, we are as yet far from a satisfactory solution of the problem.

E. L. W.

Workingwomen as Domestics.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Permit me a few words through your paper in answer to "Alpha," who recently denied the necessity of "swinging-seats" for women clerks, suggesting that they need not accept positions involving hardships if they do not choose, but may much better serve in families as domestics. Now, there are two plausible answers to this view: First, the young women who are employed in dry-goods stores are no more fitted to serve as domestics than the ordinary domestics are to serve as clerks, they are of quite a different class; and, second, is it not a fact which society acknowledges that a position of clerk is more desirable—of a higher grade—than that of a domestic, and is it not human nature, along with natural fitness, to reach after that place in life which will raise you in the estimation of the world?

True, servant girls are much better provided for materially than any class of working girls, and we often wonder that more of the unintelligent do not seek such employment; but after all is said the fact stands that the position of a domestic is that of a menial, and this thought to an intelligent American woman, such as the clerks in all our leading dry-goods stores mostly are, carries a sting to their pride which they cannot willingly brook. Rather fatigue and physical weakness from constant standing than to be lowered in their self-esteem.

So, while frankly admitting that women do with full knowledge of the hardships of the position freely accept clerkships, let the correspondent consider that it is a choice between the ills of the body and those of the mind, and ask himself whether the higher judgment of mankind would not applaud their choice.

It would be more Christian and chivalrous for "Alpha" and such who feel likewise not to fling unkind taunts at workingwomen, but, accepting as a fact grounded in human nature their preference of position, help to advance rather than retard any movement aiming at their comfort and health. Very truly yours,

A FRIEND OF WORKINGWOMEN.

WEBER—HUNTER.

Further Details of a High-Toned Elopement.

Further details of the elopement case which Justice Brown will be called upon to adjudicate this morning have been obtained. The name of the man is Theodore S. Weber, whose father, a very wealthy man, is a member of the general commission firm of Del Bondro, Weber & Standinger, of Magazine street, New Orleans. Weber has been connected with the insurance business, and has also received a handsome allowance from the old gentleman, so that his path in life has been an easy one. A few years ago he married a young lady of good family in Marseilles, Ripley County, Indiana. Mrs. Weber had a cousin, named Annie J. Hunter, living in Marseilles, a pretty girl who will be 17 years old in December next, and whose parents are counted in the best society of Marseilles. Weber made frequent trips to Indiana, and during last summer began to pay special attention to Miss Hunter. He struck up a friendship with one of her brothers, and in this way managed to be often at the house.

About the beginning of this month Weber visited Marseilles and made arrangements with Miss Hunter for an elopement. He left some time before Oct. 10, and the girl a few days later. She went to Covington, Ky., to visit some friends, and after a few days' stay started to meet her lover. To her friends she said that she was about to return to her home, taking the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad to Osgood, which is the nearest station to Ripley. Instead of this she proceeded to Louisville, where she met Weber. When the fact that she had disappeared became known the case was put in the hands of Benj. W. Hatch, a Cincinnati detective. He suspected Weber, caught his trail at Montgomery, Ala., and

FOLLOWED HIM TO CHICAGO.

He discovered that Weber was the possessor of a bicycle which was stored on Michigan avenue, and that he hired livery rigs at the same place, giving his name as Webster. Hatch watched at the Post-Office for Weber to call for his mail, but without effect. Then he tried the Leland House, and saw his man call at the office for letters. Thence he followed him to a fashionable boarding-house on Wabash avenue, and there found the missing girl, the two living there as man and wife. Their arrest on a charge of adultery followed, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The young woman is obstinate and defiant, and vows that she will run away again, and in any case will leave home as soon as she comes of age. She has five or six brothers, two of whom are in business in Cincinnati and one in Columbus, and these young men promise to make it remarkably hot for Weber. His lawful wife's family are equally indignant and threaten to put him through the mill, while, to crown his troubles, the old gentleman in New Orleans has cut off the supplies and disowns his recreant son.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter made a vain effort to see Weber and Miss Hunter. Learning that the couple were stopping at a boarding-house at No. 1352 Wabash avenue, he called there and pulled the bell. It gave back the indescribable boarding-house ring, and the summons was answered by a blonde young lady whose face a moment before had ornamented

ONE OF THE FRONT WINDOWS.

"I would like to see Mr. Weber," said the reporter in answer to the young lady's inquiring look.

"He has gone away," she answered, politely, "and the woman has gone with him."

"Do you know where I would be liable to find him?"

"I do not. He left no address."

"I'm sorry," bewailed the reporter. "I am a friend of his from Cincinnati, and I would like to see him."

"Yes," said the young lady maliciously, "there have been several Cincinnati friends here to see him," and she looked right through the reporter. He saw that she had "tumbled," and sadly withdrew.

The reporter was subsequently informed that Miss Hunter left for her Indiana home last evening.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats, and all lingering coughs Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY.............Proprietor and Manager
During this week.
DAVENE'S COLOSSAL ALLIED ATTRACTIONS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM, West Madison-st., near Halsted.
A Wonderful Exhibition. Crowded daily. Ladies and children come during the day; avoid the crowd at night. Open from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission only 10c.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Secure Your Season Tickets
TO-DAY!
COURSE TICKETS (reserved) ONE DOLLAR!
FOR THE
SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE
OF
THE RAGAN
Illustrated
LECTURES!
DATES AND SUBJECTS AS FOLLOWS:
Tuesday Evening (to-morrow), Oct. 31,
"Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes."
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 4,
"Paris—The Magnificent."
Saturday Evening, Nov. 4,
"London—From the Top of an Omnibus."
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 7,
"Ramblings in Rome."
EACH LECTURE PROFUSELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED with the finest views to be obtained, and shown upon a Canvas Screen of OVER 750 SQUARE FEET.
For about half an hour prior to each Lecture
MR. LOUIS FALK
Will render a few choice organ selections.
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Course Tickets for three evening lectures..........$1
Single Evening Tickets..........50 and 75 cents
Boxes for Single Evenings..........$2, $3, and $4
Matinee Tickets..........25 and 50 cents
N. B.—ALL SEATS RESERVED.
Course and Single Tickets now on sale at the Box Office of Central Music-Hall.
Lecture promptly at 8 p. m. Order carriages at 9:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager
Tonight and Every Evening this week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
BARLOW, WILSON & COMPANY'S
MINSTRELS!
A MAMMOTH COMPANY OF STARS.
MILT G. BARLOW, GEO. WILSON,
LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, GEO. H. COES,
HAPPY CAL WAGNER, THE ONLY NAONI.
THREE UNRIVALLED QUARTETTES,
CLASSIC. ECCENTRIC. GROTESQUE.
Eddie Fox's Melodious Orchestra. Brass Band of 20 Pieces
Next Week—THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.

M'CORMICK MUSIC-HALL.
Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 30 and 31,
JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
The Champion Pugilist of the World,
Supported by a large Company of Athletic and Vaudeville Celebrities.
PRICES - - - - 50c, 75c, and $1
Seats now on sale at hall.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2,
THIRD WEEK OF
A. M. PALMER'S
Union-Square Theatre Company
In Geo. R. Sims's great popular melodrama, THE
LIGHTS O' LONDON.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Special Engagement—One Week Only!
The Madison Square Theatre Company,
In the most popular and successful play ever produced
HAZEL KIRKE!
Elegant illuminated programmes presented all ladies attending each performance.
Next Week—LAWRENCE BARRETT in the new play FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

FARWELL HALL—TO-NIGHT.
Sixth Lecture of the First Course of the
Ragan Illustrated Lectures.
SUBJECT:
"Southern Spain and Morocco."
RESERVED-SEAT TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
At Farwell Hall Box-Office 9 a. m. to-day.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening this week, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE WHITE SLAVE.
Bartley Campbell's New Play.
Is not a blood and thunder drama.
It is sensational for all that.
It is pathetic, romantic, and real.
Its heroine is a white girl of high parentage.
It is powerful in development.
It is American in character and scenery.
It is sympathetic in sentiment.
It evokes enthusiasm.
It provokes laughter.
It is in six acts of unflagging interest.
It is in seven tableaux.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE..........Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City.
Admission one-half that of any other theatre.
Every evening this week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, ST. FELIX SISTERS, Specialty and Pantomime Co. Monday, Nov. 6—M. B. Leavitt's Rentz-Santley Novelty and Burlesque Co.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 3:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§ 9:10 p m	* 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Day Express	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 a m
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	* 7:45 p m
Night Express	† 9:20 p m	‡ 6:30 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	* 1:00 p m	* 3:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:20 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:00 a m

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted ‡Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st. Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:20 a m	* 6:35 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	* 8:20 p m	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	[illegible]
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 6:20 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:45 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 5:40 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
"Theatre Train"	[illegible]	11:00 p m
Church Train	1:15 p m	10:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Cross	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton Stevens Point & Ashland	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Libertyville	* 5:45 p m	* 8:55 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express		
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	* 2:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 65 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 3:10 p m	§ 5:50 a m
Night Express	§10:50 p m	* 7:30 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 3:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 a m
b Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
c Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:40 p m	*10:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 59 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	* 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	§11:30 p m	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	§10:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	* 6:30 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	*11:20 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:20 a m	* 6:30 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:30 p m	§ 9:00 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.
TIME TABLE.
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at.......... 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at.......... 7 p. m.
Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at.......... 9 a. m.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Miss Effie Ellsler, the actress, is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. William Walton, Boston, and W. C. McComber, Salt Lake City, are at the Tremont.

Sir Morton Crewley, the Wyoming cattle king, was at the Leland yesterday on his way to England.

George P. Benjamin, New York; Dr. Dewart, Toronto; and John Church Jr., Cincinnati, are at the Leland.

Daniel Webster Hitchcock, General Western Passenger Agent Union Pacific Railway, San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

Edward Cooper, No. 130 Milwaukee avenue, and Matilda Lang, No. 509 Hubbard street, were brought to the jail yesterday as insane.

Dr. J. C. Rhodes, Stillwater; F. C. Kellogg, Rochester, N. Y.; Arthur Woods, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albroof, Philadelphia; and F. H. Orcutt, Council Bluffs, are at the Sherman.

"Eli Perkins," New York; E. P. Bartlett, Marietta, O.; W. S. Newhall, San Francisco; Josiah Jewett, Buffalo; Capt. Pixley and Mr. and Mrs. Bridges Webb, London, England, are at the Palmer.

Thomas Kanna, of 2129 Butterfield street, while drunk last night had a row with his wife and struck her on the side of the head with a glass, making a serious wound. He was locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station.

William Smith, residing at No. 527 Warren avenue, who had been missing for a week, turned up yesterday afternoon in J. Suth's saloon on East Madison street, where he had a fit. He was taken home by the Central Patrol.

Charles Francis Adams Jr., Boston; D. D. S. Brown, Rochester *Democrat*; Isaac M. Cate, Baltimore; William Kennedy and John Campbell, Dumfries, Scotland; David Craven, Bradford, England; T. Hamada, Kobe, Japan; George J. Ackers, Paso del Norte, Mexico, are at the Grand Pacific.

Louis Berrie, a Western Union messenger-boy, was arrested by Officer Dewald, of West Chicago Avenue Station, yesterday charged with the theft of a watch from Mrs. Moke, of No. 13 Lessing street. The theft is supposed to have been committed while the boy was awaiting an answer to a telegram he had taken to the house.

The Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14, met yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution agreeing to make election-day a holiday, and also calling upon the members to volunteer to peddle the tickets of the Labor party candidates for the Legislature. Speeches were made by Richard Powers, A. R. Parsons, and others in the interest of the several candidates of the party.

The Teamowners' Union at their meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 2525 South Halsted street made arrangements for a grand ball next Monday night, Nov. 6, in West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, for which they expect to sell over 2,000 tickets. The money raised will be added to their benevolent fund for the assistance of the less fortunate members through the winter, when little or no work is to be had.

At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon Thomas Connell, of No. 3628 Dashiel street, while in a drunken condition called at the house of a friend named Cahill at No. 3415 Auburn street, and was given a place to lie down. Yesterday morning Mrs. Cahill went into the room to awaken him, and discovered that he was dead. The body was removed to his late home, where he leaves a wife and one child. The Coroner was notified.

Saturday night on going home from a political meeting Mr. William J. Frawley, of No. 257 Campbell avenue, took with him a young man named William Kelley. During the night, it is alleged, Kelley sneaked into Mr. Frawley's bedroom and stole $117 from his pants pocket. Kelley was arrested yesterday morning in a barbershop at the corner of Centre avenue and Van Buren street, and was locked up at the West Madison Street Station. He had no money in his possession. He is charged with larceny, and will be taken into court this morning.

Mrs. John Keeley may well believe hereafter that Providence is on her side. Yesterday evening, while on Desplaines street near Adams, she was unexpectedly met by her husband from whom she has been separated for some time, who immediately began to abuse her. Hot words passed between them, and he would have struck her had she not fled. She ran to the rear of No. 194 South Desplaines street, where Keeley attempted to follow her, but in his efforts to overtake her he slipped, fell, and fractured his left leg below the knee. He was taken to the County Hospital by the Union street patrol.

Col. Parker, of Boston, has been tendered the Principalship of the Cook County Normal School, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. D. S. Wentworth, and he has been to Englewood looking over the field. It is said that he has named the conditions upon which he will accept, but they are said to involve a larger outlay of money than the Board of Education is likely to sanction. Prof. Parker desires to place the school upon such a footing that it will soon be recognized as the leading educational institution of its class in the Northwest. There is some anxiety among the present teachers in regard to the outcome of the appointment. No immediate action by the Board of Education is anticipated, and the school may run along to the close of the year without any change being made.

SERMON TO THE INTER-SEMINARY ALLIANCE.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., preached a sermon yesterday afternoon before the members of the American Inter-Seminary Alliance in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. His subject was, "Personal Consecration the Work of the Holy Spirit." He said that man dedicates, but God only consecrates. Consecration is the inpouring of the Holy Spirit, enabling man to devote himself to a Christian life. The Spirit comes to him and awakens in him the consciousness that he has been called to teach the Gospel. The disciples were given as instances of persons who were consecrated by the power of the Holy Ghost. Young men about to enter the mission field should remember that their task was no easy one, and they should be full of the Spirit ere they decided to leave their homes for foreign lands. The profession of the ministry was unlike that of the law or medicine, because the latter called for no special gift of consecration, while for the former it was the primal step. The inner work of the Spirit is the real measure of consecration, and his student-hearers, he said, should be thoroughly consecrated for the work of the Gospel ministry.

AMUSEMENTS.

German Drama at McVicker's.

Collmer, Isenstein and Wurster's German Dramatic Company appeared last evening in "Die Harfenschule" (The Manual of the Harp) by A. C. Brachvogel, the celebrated author of "Narcisse." The play has not before been produced in this city, although it is fully as good as "Narcisse," and which it resembles in many respects, and it is probable that for this reason it is not oftener produced. *Beaumarchais*, a poor author, is about the same sort of character as *Narciss*, and is as strongly drawn.

The play was performed in a most excellent manner, and although nearly all the parts were in good hands, especially the female rôles, yet the great success of the performance was principally due to the brilliant acting of Mr. L'Hame, upon whose shoulders all the heavy work rested. It was the most powerful acting Mr. L'Hame has done in this city. All the other parts were well done. Of the ladies Miss Wagner as *Beaumarchais'* wife *Susanne* distinguished herself most. This talented young lady has taken the place of Miss Fiebach with the German company, and she fills the position in a manner that gives general satisfaction. Misses Trautman and Behringer as the two French Princesses looked lovely, and the little they had to do was done in a most creditable manner. Mr. Welb as the aristocratic chamberlain of the Princess, and Mr. Engel as *Basyl*, and Miss Waldan as *Diane de Vendatour* also distinguished themselves.

THE HAZARD WILL CASE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—The jury in the famous Hazard will case failed to agree. The estate is valued at about half a million. The will directs the wife shall have no portion of his personal property, but only her dower in his real-estate. The greater portion of the property was bequeated to Newport Hospital in trust. The will is contested by the widow and others on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind and possessed of delusions concerning his property and kindred.

THREATENING GREAT BRITAIN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—Several parties in this city who are known to be prominent sympathizers with the Irish people have received copies of a circular which has been sent to all the Irish societies in this country. It is gotten out by a number of New York Irish sympathizers, who style themselves the "United Irish Revolutionary Council of the Fenian Brotherhood," "The Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood," "The United Irishmen," and the "Advanced Nationalists." Among other matters the circular states as follows:

"For the destruction of Irish cabins we mean to give her (England) the destruction of factories and castles. If England's soldiers protect men in demolishing Irish hearthstones and unroofing Irish homesteads Irishmen shall wrap her seaports in flames and sink her ships to the perdition that awaits her as a nation. We recognize the fact that this is a war of extermination that England has now inaugurated, and if so we are free to use every means within our grasp. To our American friends we would say we have the authority of John Quincy Adams for the political utterance that 'All measures are just when it is liberty that deals the deadly blow.'"

In conclusion the circular states that all friends desiring to assist in the work can communicate with "Maj. P. N. Horgan, New York City," in the strictest confidence.

BARBER-SHOP TALK.

A Tonsorial Artist Chats About His Business and the People with Whom He Deals—Shaving Abroad.

"Brush! There you are, sir, pay the cashier, please. Next!" Thus spake a "tonsorial artist" in a down-town barber-shop, and as he removed the huge apron from the person of the irascible-looking gentleman whose face had just been shaved, and with a bow handed him a check for 15 cents, a TRIBUNE reporter, who chanced to be next, seated himself and dropped his head back upon the rest at the top of the chair.

"It's queer how different people are about being shaved," remarked the artist as he encircled the reporter's neck with a towel, tucking it in snugly all around. "Now that man who just got up is about as cranky a chap as I've had in the chair for a long time. I knew he was from Detroit as soon as I set to work on him."

"How did you know?"

"Easy enough," replied the barber laying the creamy lather on with the softest of brushes. "Easy enough. I knew by the cut of his clothes and the way he acted while I was shaving him. Detroit men are, as a rule, cranky in the chair. So are men from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. New-Yorkers, Bostonians, and business-men here are good subjects—nice, easy, good natured, and all that. But some of the men from the places I have mentioned are awful hard on us. We hate to have 'em sit down, and always try to avoid 'em if possible."

"What do they kick about?"

"Oh, everything. The brush is too stiff, the blades are dull, we bear on too hard or too light, the oil isn't good, the rum is 'off,' the cosmetic don't suit, and all such stuff, that's all in their minds. Now, I had a fellow in my chair once who was about the worst crank I ever saw. You'll remember him I guess. He was the fellow who got thumped by one of the guests of the hotel for sending a note to his wife. Well, he was one of Chris' regulars, and no one but Chris ever shaved him. One day he came in when there were two ahead of him waiting for Chris, and he sent him over to me. When he sat down he eyed me and asked me how long it would take me to cut his hair. 'About twenty minutes,' says I. 'Will it?' says he, 'it'll take you just forty, and don't you forget it.' Then he said he guessed he wouldn't have it cut, and wanted a shave. As soon as I began to lather him he yelled, 'Say! what are you lathering me with, a paint-brush?' I said I wouldn't be liable to use a paint-brush, and he kept still for a little while. When I put the razor on him he jumped away and said I was skinning him. I happened to know that the razor was in good shape for I had fixed it up myself and he was the first to come to me. I put it down though and took up another. That, he declared was worse than the first, so I took up another. I was getting a little hot then, and when he swore that that was worse than either of the others I picked up the first one and got around in front of him. 'Look here,' says I, 'do you want a shave?' 'Yes, I do,' says he. 'Well, then, says I, 'if you do, and you want me to do it, you shut up right straight, or I'll cut your throat.' After that he didn't open his mouth, and when I gave him his check I says to him: 'Now, if you ever want to shave again don't you come to me, or I'll be liable to hurt you.' Chris shaved him after that; he never came near me."

"HE WAS A DRUMMER, WASN'T HE?"

"Yes; and drummers, as a rule, are hard men to shave. They are all over the country, being shaved by Tom, Dick, and Harry, and when they come here their faces are so covered with pimples that it's next to impossible to shave 'em without bleeding 'em. I don't care how stiff a man's beard is if his skin is only smooth."

"How is it about strangers in the city? A great many of them must stop at the hotel, and you must get their custom?"

"Oh yes, we get lots of queer people among those who come from out of town. I had a big fellow the other day and cut his hair for him. He said I was the first one who had cut his hair for twenty years, and I gave him a check for 50 cents. I like customers from the country. They take the whole business right through—hair cut, shampoo, shave, and have their whiskers trimmed if they have any. They all want plenty of oil on their hair, and the young men from the country always insist on having their hair combed well down on the forehead and then stuck up on both sides."

"Is your business a paying one?"

"Well, we don't starve. A good barber can always find employment, and can make in down-town shops from $12 to $25 a week, according to the amount of work he does. He gets a certain amount anyway and then has a percentage on all the work he does. In some shops they get fixed salaries and nothing additional, while in others they work entirely on the percentage arrangement. Then, besides what he is paid by the proprietor of the shop he gets 'tips' from a good many of his regular customers. We would think ourselves in hard luck if we didn't get our meals out of tips on two or three days of the week, so you see we don't have an awful hard time. We are usually on from 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, with an hour off for lunch. Saturdays we are on from 7 in the morning till half-past 10 at night."

"The majority of barbers seem to be foreigners. How does that happen?"

"I don't know. Most of them are Germans, yet in Germany you can't get a decent shave. In fact, Americans are the only people in the world who can really enjoy a shave. Now in England they know nothing of our easy, comfortable chairs. They put a man bolt upright in an ordinary office chair, with a wooden crosspiece in place of a head-rest, and go at him. They dip a brush into boiling water, put a little soap on the end of it, and scald your whole face in working up a lather. Then the 'hair-dresser,' barber isn't high enough for him, picks up his razor, takes hold of your nose with one hand, gives a scrape down one jaw, across your chin, and down the other jaw. Then he gives you a towel and you dig the lather out of your ears yourself, and wonder if you'll bleed to death through the places where he took the skin off, and then you get up and walk away, thinking the three pence you pay for your 'shave' is dear enough. In France it's no better, and in other places on the Continent it's worse than in France. Next year I'm going to take five barbers and half a dozen chairs of American pattern, and go to London to start a shop. From what I've heard, and seen, and read, I guess it'll be a paying scheme. There you are, sir, all done. Brush! Pay the cashier, please. Call again. Good-day. Next!"

HENRY GEORGE.

His Opinion Regarding the Reported Outrages in Ireland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—Henry George, correspondent of the *Irish World*, who was arrested in Ireland last August, returned to this city last night. He says that there is a lull in Ireland at present. He gave as his opinion that the outrages committed in that country do not emanate from the regular organizations, but from the people generally, who are oppressed by certain men. "The people of a neighborhood," he said, "when they find themselves ill-treated and oppressed by a landlord or some other individual, meet in secret conclave and go through the form of a trial without the presence of the defendant. After finding him guilty the outrage is committed. This may seem unjust, but it is as just as the farce of a trial that a 'suspect' has. The newspapers make these outrages appear much worse than they really are. During my travels in Ireland, I found the country in a much more peaceable state than is generally represented." Mr. George stated that he intended to visit Secretary Freinghuysen on Friday, and that if possible he would bring a claim against England for the indignities heaped upon him by her officials during his presence in Ireland.

NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

It Assures Egan of Its Confidence in Him.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—The President of the Irish National Land-League has received the following cable:

PARIS, Oct. 29.—*Mooney, President of the Irish National Land-League of America, Buffalo:* Replying to the charges against the Parliamentary party of having misappropriated large portions of the funds, the total amount paid during three years of expenses of members of Parliament is under £2,000, including the expenses of Parnell and Dillon's mission to America, O'Connor's seven months' tour, and Healy's four months; also the expenses of members in the service of the league in Ireland. The libelous statements in the Dublin *Irish Times* emanate from the notorious Richard Pigott. The National League is making the most satisfactory progress. PATRICK EGAN.

Mooney sent the following reply:

To Patrick Egan, Paris: The American league has undiminished confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Irish leaders. Continue your work, and no British slanders shall destroy the trust of American sympathizers.

JAMES MOONEY,
President I. L.-L. of America.

A FIREMAN AND BRAKEMAN KILLED.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A freight-train, bound south, of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, left the track on a short trestle near Putnam Station last night. Eighteen cars were burned. The fireman, named Charles Wheeler, and a brakeman named George Mears, were killed.

Nerves, brain, and muscles gain strength and the power of endurance by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Louis Hutt Enthusiastically Indorsed by the Chicago Lumbermen.

All Quiet at the Political Headquarters Yesterday—A Much-Needed Rest.

Organization of a French Republican Club in the Eighth Ward.

The Lumber-Dealers Unanimous for Louis Hutt.

The esteem in which Louis Hutt, Republican candidate for County Treasurer, is held by his business associates, is best shown by the following:

The undersigned lumber-dealers of the City of Chicago, having had long acquaintance with Mr. Louis Hutt, Republican candidate for County Treasurer, hereby warmly indorse the candidacy of Mr. Hutt and recommend him to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, avowing the belief that in his election to that responsible position Cook County will be honored with a capable and honest official.

A. A. Carpenter,
Jesse Spalding,
Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick,
Robert L. Henry,
Ruger & Durgin,
S. T. Gunderson,
A. Dalton,
E. W. Brooks,
H. G. Billings,
P. L. Auten,
L. W. Haring,
S. Q. Perry,
John Garrick,
G. H. Ambrose,
N. & C. H. Mears,
Edward B. Rice,
Ruddock, Nuttall & Co.,
Adams, Lord & Co.,
John McLaren,
Soper Bros. & Co.,
E. P. Hinds,
Addison Ballard,
Sinclair, Morris & Co.,
William Megiade,
Peter Fish,
Pardee, Cook & Co.,
C. A. Street,
P. J. Doyle,
Patrick O. Brien,
J. H. Wallace,
B. F. Deming,
James C. Brooks,
F. B. Hill,
George Farnsworth,
Mackinaw Lumber Co.,
James Charnley,
Gardner & Spry Co.,
Grusendorf, Ott & Co.,
B. F. Ferguson,
S. B. Barker,
E. K. Hubbard,
William J. Frawley,
James McDonnell,
John McDonnell,
C. M. Charnley,
Friedrich Edler,
Noble & Little,
Babcock & Park,
Jacob Johnson,
W. J. Carney,
J. Skeele,
Chase & Pate,
Walter Shoemaker & Co.,
Walkup, Fisher & Co.,
Cook, Hallock & Gammon,
William C. Ott,
D. F. Groves,
W. H. Bullen,
G. W. Meacham & Co.,
T. Winter,
C. B. Flinn,
C. Mears & Co.,
John Oliver,
Fred Kaehler,
A. D. Hayward,
W. W. Calkins,
George E. Wood,
Holt & Balcom,
G. C. Benton,
M. B. Hull & Co.,
Bigelow Bros.,
C. C. Thompson,
J. S. Vredenburgh & Co.,
Bartow & Jones,
Johnson & Gibbs,
S. C. Hall,
Thompson Bros. & Co.,
Thomas Hughes,
Thad Dean,
R. K. Bickford,
Fraser & Southworth,
J. V. Taylor,
S. Goodenow,
Martin, Ryerson & Co.,
William Mueller,
Reuben Farr,
L. E. Merrill,
Charles Gibson,
F. B. Little,
Bickford, Knox & Co.,
Samuel F. White,
E. & C. Eldred,
E. C. Jaeger & Sons,
Marsh Bros. & Ransom,
W. H. Bonnell,
J. H. Whitbeck,
Thomas Foster,
Edward Richards,
William C. Fyfe,
The Soper & Pond Co.,
C. Tegtmeyer & Son,
E. Mendsen,
George G. Robinson,
James L. Houghteling,
Leopold Miller,
S. R. Howell & Co.,
Boardman & Keep,
W. B. Phillips,
P. G. Dodge & Co.,
Ferry & Bro.,
H. M. Boice,
J. Sheriff & Son,
Sawyer, Goodman & Co.,
Bogue Badenock Co.,
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
F. A. Keep,
Joseph Rathborne,
W. B. Chatfield,
Perley Lowe,
Thomas Wilce,
R. W. English & Co.,
E. H. & L. H. Turner,
C. W. Davis,
J. Biedler & Bro. Lumber Co.,
C. B. White.

Young Men's French Republican Club.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of the young French Canadians of the Eighth Ward assembled at No. 248 South Halsted street and formed what in the future will be known as the Young Men's French Republican Club, with the following officers: President, John A. Bell; Vice-President, Peter Bodecker; Secretary, Joseph L. Menache; Corresponding Secretary, R. O. Desjardins; Treasurer, Antoné Gregnon. After speeches by Aug. Faure, Louis Rivett, and others the club indorsed the entire Republican ticket, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Hon. George R. Davis has been a faithful and honest Representative for the last four years in Congress,

Resolved, That this club indorses all his actions, and propose to support him at the coming election and the whole Republican ticket.

The Glee Club then favored the gathering with several selections.

There were 105 signers of the constitution yesterday, and more will be received at the next meeting. The club promises to be one of the most influential on the West Side.

The Finerty Boom on the Increase.

The Finerty movement in the Second District has taken a most practical shape, and today will bring about a state of affairs which will make the Democrats fish or cut bait. A meeting of Irish-American citizens was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. It was strictly private, but attended by some of the most substantial citizens of Cook County. They appointed a committee of fifty to wait on the Cook County Democratic Committee today at noon. This committee will demand that the Democrats stop opposing or abusing Mr. Finerty. If this request is refused the Irish-American voters in other parts of the county will vote the entire Republican ticket. The organization has taken such root that no opposition now can defeat Mr. Finerty, but his friends propose to have for him a fair show.

All Quiet at the Headquarters Yesterday.

There was a virtual suspension of active hostilities between the patriots who are so anxious to represent the dear people in various official capacities, and the Sabbath was measurably quiet and peaceful in both the Republican and Democratic camps. The headquarters of each were closed to all save a few who had work to do, and withal the candidates and their backers got considerable much-needed rest. If any plans for circumventing the old wheel-horses of the Democracy, who are well up in the matter of manipulating votes after they are in the boxes, were matured, they were kept very quiet, and the day yielded nothing of interest to the searcher for information.

Politics in Englewood.

R. W. Dunham, the next Congressman from the First District, will be the guest of the Englewood Union Veteran Club this evening at Memorial Hall. Seth Hanchett and Representative Harper are also expected to be present. The meeting is an informal one, but the citizens who desire to meet these gentlemen are invited to be present. There will probably be a mass-meeting some time during the week at Tillotson's Hall, at which many of the candidates will be present and speak.

The Democrats are talking of putting another candidate for the Legislature in the field in the Second Senatorial District, and Eugene Fellows is very much alarmed for fear he will get left entirely.

The Third Senatorial District.

The Typographical Union held a very largely attended meeting at Uhlich Hall yesterday afternoon. The nomination of Judge James B. Bradwell in the Third Senatorial District was denounced and a committee appointed to employ ticket-peddlers to work against his election, with authority to draw on the treasury of the Union for all necessary funds. C. H. Harris' (Carl Pretzel) office was declared a union office, and no fight will be made against him. The Cigarmakers' Union took similar action as the Typographical union regarding Judge Bradwell, and the matter is to be laid before all the trades societies during the week.

Capt. Finerty in the Country.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 28.—It is remarkable how popular the nomination of Capt. John F. Finerty is with all of the Irishmen of this section of the State, and if it is any criterion he must have an outside sympathy that is universal. He is regarded not only by them as a noble representative of their race, but a man who will be an honor to the people of Cook County. They are pleased that he is running as an independent candidate, because if elected he will exercise far more influence in Congress than if sent there by the Democratic "machine" as a mere partisan. The gallant Captain would get a big boom from his countrymen over here if they could legally vote for him, and it would be hard to keep a good many to the manner born from chipping in for him. Yours, J. L. CAMP.

Second Congressional District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—It having been suggested to place Senator Artley's name on the Republican ticket in the Second Congressional District as an independent Republican, I protest against so suicidal a policy. Having no prejudice whatever against the honorable Senator, and wholly influenced by the welfare of society, I appeal to the Republican party managers not to stem the tide which is carrying the Mike McDonald machine to destruction.

Yes. I can safely assert that the rascally machine which has been a standing disgrace to every reputable citizen of the district is now completely out of order, and only awaits the 7th prox. to be entirely demolished.

To Capt. John F. Finerty and his honest advocates the credit of that great work must be attributed. He was the only Moses who could influence the honest masses of the Democrats of the Second District and lead them out of worse than Egyptian bondage. To his eloquence the people of the district have hearkened. It may truly be said of him that he came invited; he saw multitudes, and he conquered their prejudices. To his honor it may be said that he stands on an independent platform, and I venture to assert that his logic has made thousands of independent voters. In view of his popularity and independence it would be suicidal for the Republican party to throw any obstacle in their own way by placing any name on their Congressional ticket except that of John F. Finerty. VERITAS.

Mike McDonald's Antecedents.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—My attention was attracted to an extract from the *Evening Journal* in this morning's TRIBUNE headed "Who Is Mike McDonald?" and in addition to the information there contained I will tell you some more. When Mike first came to Chicago, about fifteen or sixteen years ago, he was a poor, drunken, loud-talking, foul-mouthed gambler, just as he is today, except that he is no longer poor and does not drink as much as he used to. At that time he could always be seen at the billiard matches, etc., betting other people's money and skinning the unwary. After being here a few years he got hold of a young clerk of the Chicago Dock Company who had lost some of his employers' money in the gambling-house which Mike was steering for, and by his advice this young clerk was induced to steal enough more from the Dock Company to start a faro bank, which was to go touring through the country and win back all he had lost. Well, Mike, as the manager of the traveling game, soon announced to his backer that, owing to unforeseen hard luck, the bank was busted. This opened the clerk's eyes, and, his peculations being discovered about this time, he confessed everything. Mike was arrested, and, after spending a few weeks in the County Jail, was, by the efforts of his Democratic friends, released. With his share of this money, got by the young clerk's dishonesty from the Chicago Dock Company, some $30,000 altogether, Mike opened a faro-bank of his own, and has added thereto by skinning workmen of the money needed to feed and clothe their families, and by winning the salaries of young men at his faro and keno tables, until he is now worth about $150,000. And this is the man whom Mayor Harrison publicly proclaims "a good fellow." Every gentleman in the Democratic party (and there are some) must feel proud to think that Mike McDonald is his political boss. Yours truly, WILLIAM H. PAGE.

MILITIA NOTES.

Revising the Code.

Adjutant-General Elliott has been studying the Military Code of Illinois very carefully ever since he assumed his position, and has become thoroughly conversant with all its features. Like many others, he comprehends the crudeness of the instrument, and his experience in the National Guard, although comparatively brief, has showed him plainly the ridiculous points of the law in the practical workings of the military machine. He has made up his mind that the principal work for him to attend to during the coming winter must be to have the law so reconstructed that it will be an assistance rather than a hindrance to the progression of the State force. After revolving many methods in his mind by which this might be brought about the General has at last come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory one of all would be to appoint a commission, to consist of a number of prominent military officers, to whom all suggestions and amendments shall be referred and acted upon, and the action of the commission is to be final and considered as the views of the entire State military force, which the commission is to represent. As a unit the Illinois National Guard, it is believed, can secure any reasonable legislation at the hands of the General Assembly that is asked for. The great drawback of the military in securing favorable legislation two years ago was the lack of harmonious action among those most interested. Each commanding officer had his "little bill" before the House or the Senate for the especial benefit of his own command. There were personal bills, and bills for the slaughter of particular parties, and counter bills of the said particular parties in self-defense and for the slaughter of other particular parties. Many of the bills presented were diametrically opposed to other bills, and all emanating from equally prominent sources. In plain English, the officers of the military became involved in a quarrel among themselves, upon which the would-be friends in the Assembly looked with disgust, and, it being impossible to please all with any kind of a bill, no bill whatever was passed. The result of this wrangling was what might have been expected. The troops got nothing to alleviate their condition, but were compelled to subsist as they had been subsisting for five or six years, to a considerable extent at their own expense, at least so far as pertains to the efficient organizations of large cities. The code, as it stands entire, is a fair one, and the workings under its provisions have been smooth, as looked upon by a casual observer. Notwithstanding, few know of the many petty annoyances to which commanding officers have been subjected in order that no reflections might be cast upon the National Guard, and few "outsiders" know of the injustice which has been wrought to enlisted men who have been unfortunate enough to incur the displeasure of their officers. The present law, crude as it may be, has not been lived up to in more than one essential feature. A parsimonious policy has been generally observed by the legislators and officials in their treatment of the militia since its organization that is unworthy of the name of the great, rich State of Illinois; a policy which has made our State the object of criticism, if not of ridicule, of the entire country. Our troops and their officers have been slighted and ignored entirely by States that were no comparison to our own State in power and prominence. Illinois has been treated at all times by the East when considering military matters exactly as Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri were treated. Kentucky, with an entire force of about 800 officers and men, has been shown more courtesy and distinction than Illinois ever has with her 8,000 well-trained troops. We are pretty apt to be respected abroad very much as we are respected at home; and if our military is not supported here it will not be apt to receive any very enthusiastic support outside. The main thing to be considered by the commission is the question of appropriation, and to an increase of State pecuniary support. To this question all are agreed, and all other considerations should become secondary to it. The question of rank of staff officers of brigades and regiments should receive some attention in order to maintain a congruity in the service. Courts-martial should also be considered, and encampments, apportionments, exemptions, etc., might be discussed by the officers composing the commission. In short, ample time should be given in which to consider the code with its amendments in all its bearings. Commanding and other officers throughout the State should be encouraged to forward suggestions and opinions to the commission in order that the code may be revised as nearly as possible in accordance with the general sentiment of the Illinois National Guard. With this end in view, it is desirable that an early appointment of the commission should be made by the Adjutant-General.

Quartermaster-General Harbison, of Connecticut, Charged with Irregularity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28.—For contradictory statements those regarding an alleged irregularity of Quartermaster-General Harbison, a prominent citizen of Hartford and Republican politician, are seldom equaled. It appears that the affair is an old one, dated back a year, to the time of the return of Connecticut troops from Yorktown and Charleston. The story is set afloat from a New Haven source, and it is alleged that the whole matter has been kept quiet until now through the influence of high State officers, and that having leaked out is set afloat at this time to affect State elections adversely to the Republicans. One statement, whose source appears to give it some basis, is that when the Connecticut troops decided to return from Charleston by rail instead of steamer Quartermaster-General Harbison without authority advanced for transportation expenses his official check for $6,875. As security he took from Col. Barber, commanding the First Regiment, a lien on the pay of the men. When the regiment reached Hartford Barber gave Harbison his personal check to square the matter, and it appears there was some delay on Harbison's part in doing so. However, as the story goes, Gov. Bigelow, on examining the report of the State officers in December, shortly before the meeting of the Legislature, had his attention called to the irregularity of the matter, and it was agreed to keep it a secret. During the session, however, a law was passed that hereafter neither Paymaster, Quartermaster, nor Commissary-General be permitted to draw funds from the State Treasury until after approval of the requisition by the Adjutant-General. When Gen. Harbison's attention was called today to the published story, he characterized it as false, and said if there was any deficit in his accounts it was only a matter of bookkeeping, because the drawing of money was not authorized by law. But he never questioned Col. Barber's ability to pay, and the amount was paid. The transaction was fully noted in his annual report. Regarding the bill passed by the Legislature, above referred to, he explained that it was jointly advocated by the Adjutant-General and himself, as he did not consider it right for any officer to be able to draw funds without authority of law. In conclusion, he said he would apply to Gov. Bigelow for an official denial of the story so far as it reflected on his integrity.

Forty Rounds.

The First Cavalry is making rapid progress in drilling in the new Lake-Front armory.

Company G, First Regiment, will give a social promenade at the armory next Thursday evening.

Lieut.-Col. Dominick Welter, commander of the First Cavalry, will preside at the election for First Regiment field officers tomorrow night. He presided at the last field election of this command, when Col. Fitz-Simons was made commander.

The Bandmaster of the Second Regiment has composed the "Elliott March," named in honor of the Adjutant-General.

Company A, First Regiment, will give a series of parties during the coming winter as follows: Nov. 13, Dec. 11, Jan. 8, Feb. 12, at the armory.

Capt. Henry B. Maxwell was reëlected commander of Company B, First Cavalry, last Monday evening, he having completed his first term. He was elected by acclamation.

There was some lively rifle shooting in the First Regiment range last Saturday evening, in which Maj. Streeter, the Regimental Surgeon, took an active part and made a good score.

Twelve files of Company G, First Regiment, Capt. Lindsey, had an extra drill at the armory last Saturday night. These were mostly new recruits who were being initiated into the mystery of military movements.

It is understood that all of the staff officers of the First Regiment will tender their resignations at one time to the new Colonel this week. It is quite likely that all will be sent back, as very little could be gained by change.

Capt. W. V. Jacobs, Adjutant of the First Cavalry, is absent in New York on business and pleasure. As the Captain is supposed to have a peculiar attraction in the East, it may be surmised what the nature of his duties are. His leave of absence expires on the 1st of November.

Col. Laflin, of New York State, made his appearance at the First Regiment armory last Saturday evening as the guest of Lieut.-Col. Knox. He was a Lieutenant of the old Ellsworth Zouaves—a regular "Tiger," it is said, and is still interested in the military. He spent the entire evening at the armory, and was much pleased with what he saw.

The company-room of E, First Regiment, has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up in a style second to no command in the armory. Elegant new lockers of solid butternut-wood have been erected, the walls and ceilings have been decorated in the highest and most expensive manner, and the "fixing-up" is complete in every respect. The design is drapings of lace, worked in copper and gold, giving the appearance of lights and shadows, and is very artistic. The taste of Capt. Shea Smith is recognized in the improvements.

Every commanding officer in the city attended the impromptu reception given the new Brigadier-General, Charles Fitz-Simons, at the First Regiment Armory last Monday evening, and nearly every subordinate officer—all in full-dress uniform. Speeches were made by Col. W. H. Thompson, of the Second Regiment, Lieut.-Col. D. Welter, of the First Cavalry, and Maj. E. P. Tobey, of Battery D, all of whom pledged themselves and their several commands to support the General, and stand by him at all times. Gen. M. R. S. Wallace, Col. Rondolett, and other invited guests, gave reasons for the hope within them, and Capt. Mose True, of Company B, gave the German version of "Barbara Fritche." The General responded briefly. Sandwiches and cigars were passed around, and the best of good humor prevailed.

One of Gen. Fitz-Simons' last acts in his official capacity of Colonel of the First Regiment last Monday night was to acknowledge the receipt of the splendid new silver cup, presented by Messrs. Shourds & Storey to the regiment as a prize to be awarded the winning team in marksmanship. The cup is pronounced one of the most elegant ever seen of its kind. It stands fully eighteen inches high, is supported upon a pedestal by a stack of muskets, is hung at its sides with cartridge-boxes and belts, and has upon the top the figure of a soldier in full uniform firing kneeling. It is understood that Company A, who won the other prize offered by the same firm, as well as the brigade badge, is expecting to capture this one also, although it is quite likely there will be a contest with some of the other companies.

Since the appointment of the new commander of the First Brigade, nothing has been heard from him. He has been entirely reticent in regard to the appointment of his personal staff, and if he has in view any of the gentlemen upon whom he proposes to confer an honor of that kind he has not made his preferences publicly known. It is to be presumed, however, that he is quietly looking his new field over, and when his time comes to act, his course will have been fully laid out. His record as commander of the First Regiment will bear one out in the belief that his future policy will be guided entirely by judgment and good sense, and the public may rest assured that he will be the commander at all times and under all circumstances, and that he will listen to dictation from no one. He is believed by all to be the right man in the right place. He has as yet published no order assuming command of the brigade, although it is expected that one will make its appearance early this week.

There will be an election of Colonel and probably Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the First Regiment at the armory tomorrow evening, and this has furnished almost the sole topic of discussion of the officers during the past week. It is quietly understood that all the candidates have been agreed upon by the line officers, and that the election of the three field officers will consume but a very short time. Lieut.-Col. E. B. Knox will doubtless be elected Colonel by acclamation or by the unanimous ballot of the electors. Maj. Charles S. Diehl will unquestionably be elected Lieutenant-Colonel, as he deserves to be, and Capt. H. S. Bowler, of Company B, the ranking line officer, will most likely be promoted to Major. With this field everybody ought to be satisfied, and it is believed that the result of such an election would maintain the harmony which now exists among the officers. All the above-mentioned officers have been connected with the First Regiment since its inception, and no one can consistently deny their claims to the highest three offices in the command. They have all occupied high positions in the regiment and have all been true to their trusts.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

President Colman, of the Cane-Growers' Association, on the Successful Results Reached at Champaign, Ill.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Oct. 27.

Col. Norman J. Colman, President of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association, has just returned from Champaign, Ill., enthusiastic over successful results in sugar-making from the sorghum. He exhibited specimens of the sugar to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter, and said:

"The Champaign institution is turning out thirty barrels of sugar a day, which sells at eight and one-half cents a pound at the works. And all this success has been obtained in the most unfavorable season that we have had for cane for many years. Indeed, so unpropitious was the season that Profs. Weber and Scovell did not expect to make sugar at all, and told the stockholders of the company so. They knew they could make sirup, but the juice fell so much below that of last year in sucrose that they had no expectation of obtaining sugar in paying quantities. The first batch that was made the stockholders were present and wore long faces. It was at night, and there was but little expectation of any sugar being made. The result was awaited with great anxiety. At length the test came, and, to the astonishment of all, out came the crystallized fluid even before cooling. There was then a regular jubilee. Here were new works, costing $25,000, that had not been erected without considerable difficulty. It was an experiment to settle the question whether sugar could be made in the North as well as in the South in such quantity as to make it pay. The season had been exceedingly unpropitious for the growth of cane. The latitude was Northern Illinois, and the planting was on the level prairie. The spring had been very cold and wet, and seed lay in the ground a month or more without germinating. Seed planted on the 23d of June matured its cane as early as that planted a month or six weeks before. The rainfall throughout the three summer months in the vicinity of Champaign was eighteen inches, while in usual seasons it has not been half that, and the sorgo crop needs but little rain and revels in drouth. The mean temperature during the same months was six to eight degrees lower than usual, while hot weather is needed to develop the greatest amount of saccharine. And yet, notwithstanding all these unfavorable circumstances, on the very first trial, before the seed was fairly ripe, the company were in possession of several thousand pounds of most excellent sugar, and from that time to this there has not been a single failure in obtaining sugar, at least 40 per cent of the entire amount of sirup crystallizing, and the balance of course making a number one article of molasses, commanding fully the prices of the New Orleans commodity."

"To what do you attribute the success, after so many failures to produce sugar in profitable quantities?"

"The whole process is simple as can be. In the first place the acid in the juice is neutralized by lime, as practiced by most sirupmakers—the litmus paper being used as a test. This is done in the cold juice in the defecating tanks, just before defecation, which consists in bringing the juice to a boil and thoroughly skimming. No other substance is used for defecation at any other stage. The juice is now drawn off through pipes to the evaporator, where it is reduced to a semi-sirup, then filtered through bone-black, then pumped into the vacuum-pan, where it is reduced to sugar, and when cooled swung out through the centrifugal. That is all there is of it. The most peculiar point is in using the lime properly, so as to neutralize the acid. This part needs close attention. No solutions, powders, or chemicals of any kind are used. Of course, the vacuum-pan plays a very important part, as the sirup is boiled at a lower temperature. There is no caramelizing, no inverting from grape sugar, and all the crystallizable sugar is preserved. The most incredulous, by visiting this establishment, will become convinced that sugar is not only made, but made with such certainty and in such quantity as to pay. And there has not been a single failure—not a single trial when the same results have not been obtained."

RUNS THROUGH A BRIDGE.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 29.—A south-bound train on the Texas Narrow-Gage, near Malden, Mo., yesterday morning ran through a bridge, and several passengers were hurt, but none killed. The train due here last night did not arrive until noon today.

That feeling of languor and debility that follows physical exertion removed by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Statement of a Deserter that the Regular Soldier Is Treated Worse than the Slaves of Ante-War Times.

Toronto Mail.

"I wish to make a statement in reference to this paragraph," remarked a visitor to the rooms of the reportorial staff of the *Mail* yesterday afternoon, at the same time handing the reporter the following clipping from the telegraphic columns of the *Evening News* of the 25th:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The annual report of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army states that there were 9,000 trials of inlisted men by inferior courts. The subject of desertion is considered at length. The report argues that there must be grave defects in army management to account for the existing facts, and regards the inadequacy of pay and disappointment at the real nature of the service required as the chief causes of desertion.

The speaker, Henry Brown, is a well-built, athletic-looking man of about 30 years of age. At present he is living in Toronto, and is employed as brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway. As his conversation afterwards proved, Brown is endowed with a fair share of intelligence, and his story was told in a modest, unassuming manner.

"I am a deserter from the United States army," remarked Brown, "and I would like to explain the reason why I left the service. As you will see by the clipping, 'the report argues that there must be grave defects in army management to account for the large number of desertions.'

TRUER WORDS WERE NEVER PENNED.

Unfortunately for the good name of the United States the army management is rotten to the core. I enlisted at Cleveland in August, 1881, and was shortly afterwards sent with others to the recruiting depot at Columbus, O. Here our troubles commenced. On the drill-ground we were treated like dogs by the non-commissioned officers. In garrison we were served with food which I would be ashamed to place before cattle. I was stationed at the depot for four months, and during that time there were twenty-two desertions. I liked the service very well, and lived in hopes that when I should be transferred to a regiment matters would improve. This alone kept me from following the example set by my deserting comrades. Eventually I was transferred to the Seventh United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Remington, Idaho Territory. The long-looked-for change did come, but it was not for the better. If we were harshly treated and starved at the depot, we were used 100 per cent worse in our new quarters. The food was abominable, and the conduct and bearing of the officers was simply

AN OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY.

I made up my mind to desert and come to Canada, and waited patiently for a good chance. Why, sir, you would hardly believe me when I say I saw a deserter shot down in cold blood, after he had thrown up his hands, a signal that he would surrender. The poor fellow was called to halt, after being warned that he would be fired upon. As I said, he came to a halt, faced round, and raised his hands over his head. On seeing this, the guard lowered his musket, but on second thought raised it to his shoulder, took aim, and buried eight slugs in the body of the poor unfortunate. Such trivial matters are never made public, for if they were the American people would rise to a man and demand a reorganization of their rapidly decaying and brutal army service. I had become so tired of life—such a life as I was compelled to lead—that the shooting I witnessed did not in any way alter my plans for deserting. Honestly, rather than continue in the service, I was willing to be shot down, and thus end a miserable existence. My chance came, and one day when I got out of the fort on duty I secured a suit of civilian's clothing and forgot to again present myself. For many nights I trudged along towards the east, and in daylight I hid in the woods. I was compelled for days to go without food, and what little I did receive was from the hands of kind farmers. After a long tramp, full of hardships and suffering, I reached Detroit. I did not feel safe or breathe easy until my feet rested on Canadian soil. Rather than return to Fort Remington," said Brown with considerable warmth, "I would have

FALLEN A CORPSE ON THE ROADWAY."

"Don't you think a radical change would be made in the management of the service if complaints were properly laid before the principal officers of the army?" was asked.

"I don't know about that," was the ready reply. "I am safe in saying that of the 25,000 members of the army fully 22,000 would desert if they were given a good chance. The complaints and grumbling of the men never reach headquarters, I think, or surely there would be some changes made. By supplying the soldiers with inferior food the officers—especially the mess officer—make considerable money by the transaction. This, with the treatment of the men, is the general cause for complaint in the ranks. As the United States army stands at present, it is composed of slovenly, disaffected men—men whose only aim in life is to get away from the degrading thraldom. The military prison at Leavenworth, Kas., must be filled with persons who have risked all in a vain endeavor to be once more free men. I know a deserter who, on being captured, was shackled and thrown into the guard-house—awaiting transfer to the military prison—where he was kept two months without a change of clothing, or even being allowed the privilege of temporarily removing his old ones. This is a true bill, and you can imagine to yourself the filthy condition of the poor fellow at the end of that time. The soldiers do not complain of the pay; it is the domineering, brutal officers, and the vile food supplied. Until these evils are rectified by the United States authorities there will be a discontented, mutinous army."

"When I enlisted," said Brown, in conclusion, "it was with the full intention of honestly serving my full time. I would have done so had the treatment been what should have been extended to human beings. I don't consider it any disgrace to be characterized as a deserter from the United States army."

DUNSTON.

Particulars of His Drowning in Tallahala Creek, Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 28.—The following particulars relative to the unfortunate drowning of Dunston in Tallahala Creek on the 23d inst. reached here today by telephone from Ellisville, sixty miles south of the city. Baldwyn Dunston, Thurber, and Driver reached Tallahala Creek, McDonaldsville, Perry County, Monday noon. The stream was up and Thurber stripped and forded it in advance to see if it was safe. He found four feet of water at the ford. The team followed and were landed safely when the wagon lines broke and floated the wagon down the stream. Baldwyn threw away the baggage to lighten the weight of the wagon and swam out and instructed Dunston to stick to the wagon. Dunston, frightened, left the wagon and was carried down stream. Thurber jumped in to save him, but could not reach him in time. Baldwyn swam out just alive, losing all the baggage. People dragged the creek for the body of Dunston without success until 5 p. m. on the evening of the 25th, when it was found. He was buried Thursday morning, it being impossible to bring the body North.

LARGE SALE OF TEXAS LAND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of land in Western Texas was sold in New York yesterday to an English company.

MONUMENTAL.

John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granite and marble monuments, tablets statuary, curbing, etc., in selectedstock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

That Husband of Mine

is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGES.

DICKINSON—WELLES—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 26, by the Rev. R. H. Richardson, D. D., John W. Dickinson, of Chicago, and Mary Fiske Welles, daughter of the late Henry W. Welles, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

☞ New York and Michigan papers please copy.

DEATHS.

HUBER—Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m., Marugette Huber, aged 71 years.

Funeral from her residence, 300 Rush-st., Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 2 p. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PARKER—Sunday, Oct. 29, at 4:30 p. m., at the Home for Incurables, George Parker, aged 43 years. Funeral Tuesday at 1 p. m., from 2940 Butterfield-st.

KENNEDY—The funeral of Miss Libbie E. Kennedy will take place at Sandwich, Ill., Monday, Oct. 30, at 1 p. m. Trains leave C., B. & Q. depot at 8:25 a. m.

OWENS—The funeral of William Owens will take place from the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria-sts., today (Oct. 30) at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery. Members of the theatrical profession invited to attend.

DUBOIS—The funeral of Gus Dubois will take place from the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria-sts., today (Oct. 30) at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery. Members of the theatrical profession invited.

ALLEN—Isaac W. Allen, Oct. 29, aged 60 years. Funeral from residence, 873 Fulton-st., Monday, at 2:30 p. m. sharp, as remains will be taken East for interment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

A FINERTY AND RUGER INDEPENDENT meeting will be held at Hudeck's, corner of Desplaines and Bunker-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock. All their friends who reside in the Eighth Ward east of Halsted-st. are invited to be present.

A FINERTY AND RUGER INDEPENDENT meeting will be held at Delph's, corner of Hinman and Lincoln-sts., this evening. All their friends who reside in the Eighth Precinct of the Sixth Ward are invited to be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF EDUCATED DEAF and dumb people will be held in the lecture-room on the first floor of Farwell Hall, 148 East Madison-st., Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 7 p. m. Lars M. Larson will deliver a lecture entitled "Great Modern Inventions" at 8 p. m.

A. M. DELIGHT HAS CHARGE OF THE Gospel temperance meeting in the lecture-room of the Y. M. C. A. at 7:45 p. m. tomorrow.

B. F. JACOBS WILL LEAD THE NOON meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, 148 Madison-st., today.

THE REV. M. BONHEIM, LATE MINISTER of the Michigan-av. Synagogue, will deliver a lecture on "Practical Philosophy; or, What Can We Do to Be Happy"? at the North Side Turner-Hall Wednesday evening, Nov. 1.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Monday, Oct. 30, 1882, at 10 o'clock prompt,
We shall offer a line of
MEN'S FINE SHOES
A choice assortment of
ROCHESTER SHOES,
AND A
LINE OF SAMPLES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES
Tuesday, Oct. 31, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Nov. 2, 9:30 a. m.
Large Special Consignment FLANNELS.
Large Special Consignment LACES.
Large Special Consignment CLOTHING.
Large Special Consignment BLANKETS.
Large Special Consignment UNDERWEAR.
Fine Cloaks and Dolmans.
We shall sell an invoice covering
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, FUR-TRIMMED.
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, FUR-LINED.
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, SATIN-LINED.
Sale at 2 p. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1882, at 9:30 prompt,
We will show you one of the finest and largest assortments of
Men's, Women's, Misses' & Children's
SHOES.
Also Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, a full line, and
RUBBERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.
Art Exhibition!
HIGH CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS!
From the Belgian, Dutch, and French Schools.
The D'Huyvetter Collection
ON FREE EXHIBITION IN
O'BRIEN'S ART GALLERIES,
208 Wabash-av.,
To be sold AT AUCTION Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 1, 2, and 3, Afternoons and Evenings.
☞ The Gallery will be open this and to-morrow evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.
ARTISTS REPRESENTED:
Col. David,
De Haas, J. H. L.,
De Pratere, E.,
Jacque, Chas.,
Koekkoek, H. P.,
Portielje, J.,
Bosierse, J.,
Ten Kate, Mari,
Van Leemputten, C.,
Verboeckhoven, Eug.
MR. B. SCOTT JR. will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Art Sale
THIS MONDAY MORNING
At 11 o'clock and Afternoon at 3 o'clock,
AT
209 WABASH-AV.
UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE
THE GLYNDEN COLLECTION
WATER COLOR
PAINTINGS!
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
Chattel Mortgage Sale of the Entire Outfit of the Grocery Store 165 Blue Island-av.,
THIS DAY at 10 a. m., on the premises. By order of the mortgagee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

By A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.
OUR NEXT SALE OF
Boots and Shoes at Auction
Thursday morning, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

IMPORTED
BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.
Hiram Sibley & Co.,
SEEDMEN,
200-206 Randolph St.,

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

GAS FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

VOLUME X
MAN
BROTHER
FUR
Qualities!
Always the
Prices!
Always the
Seal Dolmans
Seal Paletot
Seal Sacq
Seal U
AND
Fur-Lined Garm
In Immense Va
AS A SPECIAL ATT
WE OFFER TO-
IN OUR
FUR DEPART
250
Fur-Lined
Circul
At $18.00
A Rare Barg
Not to be Duplicated Els
Inspection Solicited.
Comparison I
MANDEL BR
121 & 123 State
Michigan-av. and Twenty-s

GRAND TRUNK RA
TENDERS
Are invited for the priv
selling newspapers and
etc., on the trains and at
of the company.
Tenders will be receive
before the 15th November.
JOSEPH HICKSON
General Man
MONTREAL, Oct. 4, 1882.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQ
Schools for Danc
South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side—500 Madison-st.
Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gent
Write for catalogue. Residence, 128 24th

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRAD
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) Engli
and German Boarding and Day School
Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty
New York, will reopen last Monday in
Application may be made by letter or pe
above.

Pennsylvania Military Acade
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistr
English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. H

BOARD AND TUITION $150 T
year. Address Female Seminary, Hadd

RUPTURE CU
CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: A
ing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense
two years I find I am entirely cured, not ha
the Truss for months. My age is 78 years.
to your adjusting a Truss I had great diffic
taining the rupture. THOMAS CHA
DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENS
CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chi
only Western Manufacturers of Elastic
Trusses, etc.

60° Sulphuric A
At 65 cents per Hundred Pou
La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Hegeler

FIGS New Figs, New Nuts, Ne
Fruits Glace, Jordan Almo
November 1 opening of
partment of Fine Confect
TAYL
Branch—63 Madison-st.

FAIRBANK
STANDARD
SCAL
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS, MORS
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE

CHICAGO SCAL
151 South Jefferson Street, Chi
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-T
"Little Detective," $3. Send for